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* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* INDIA	8009	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	8009	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	1st May.
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SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Duchateau	17th April "

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S.S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 15th Jan.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

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THE QUESTION OF A FILTER.

IT having come under our notice that certain people have designated the MALLIE AMIANTHUS PORCELAIN FILTER

An imitation of the Chamberland and not entitled to the use of the name "PASTEUR," we hereby state that such statement is absolutely untrue.

THE MALLIE FILTER has been associated with the name of Pasteur since 1884 and its right to be so formally acknowledged by M. CHAMBERLAND.

THE MALLIE FILTER is made of a totally different material to its rival and whereas the latter gained the famed MONTYON Prix of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, in 1885, the distinguished French Scientists awarded it to the Mallie in 1893.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet and read result of tests by eminent Bacteriologists.

BERTIE, SMITH & CO., APOLLO STREET., BOMBAY.

SOLE CONSIGNEES FOR INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

LOCAL AGENTS. } BEYNON & CO., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

THORPE & CO.,

MILITARY TAILORS,

BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED

FELT HATS

LATEST

WEST END SHAPES

SOFT FELT HATS.

HARD FELT HATS.

BLACK AND COLORED STRAW HATS.

BLACK BANDS.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS,

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.		BAHADUR REGALIAS.	
BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.	

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.

THE CONCERT advertised to be held on the 27th instant, is POSTPONED till further notice.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST will be CLOSED on 20th January, 1897.

GUARANTEE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

THE BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR BRANCH RAILWAY Co., Ld.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1882.)

CAPITAL .....Rs. 36,00,000,

Divided into 36,000 SHARES of Rs. 100 each.

OF WHICH

30,000 SHARES are now OFFERED for Public Subscription.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS, VIZ. :—

On APPLICATION..... Rs. 10 per share.
On ALLOTMENT ..... „ 10 „

Further calls not to exceed Rs. 20 per Share each, and such calls to be made at intervals of not less than two months.

Payment in full may be made at any time after allotment.

Subject to the provisions of the law in force in British India, the Company is authorised to pay interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum during the construction of the line.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the actual Expenditure charged in the Capital Account is guaranteed to the Company by the Secretary of State for India in Council out of the Revenues of India during the continuance of the Contract. Surplus net earnings, over 3 per cent., will be divisible in equal Shares between the Secretary of State and the Company.

MANAGING AGENTS :
Messrs. MACNEILL & Co., Calcutta.

BANKERS :
Messrs. KING, HAMILTON & Co., Hare Street, Calcutta.

SOLICITORS :
Messrs. SANDERSON & Co., Calcutta.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.

THE BRAHMAPUTRA-SULTANPUR BRANCH RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED, has been formed to acquire from the concessionaires a concession granted by the Secretary of State for India in Council for a Branch Railway from the Station of Sultanpur on the Eastern Bengal State Railway through Bogra to Kaligani (a distance of nearly 60 miles), or any suitable ferry station thereabouts on the Brahmaputra River.

The line, which is to be of metre gauge, will be constructed by the Secretary of State, who will provide the requisite land free of cost.

The Secretary of State will, through State or other Agency, work and maintain the Railway, and will provide and maintain all necessary rolling stock in consideration of 45 per cent. of the gross earnings.

The estimates prepared for the Director-General of Railways show that the line should be constructed for a sum which, including Interest on Capital during construction, etc., will amount to about 30 lakhs of rupees.

The Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, in his Official Report on the proposed line, gives it as his opinion that the financial prospects of the line are good. He estimates the gross annual earnings of the line at Rs. 2,96,530 on the basis of a traffic of Rs. 125 per mile per week on the Saltanpur-Bogra Section of 24·5 miles and Rs. 75 per mile per week on the length from Bogra to Kaligani (35·2 miles).

The above estimate of gross earnings of Rs. 2,96,530, which, it is believed, will prove to be a moderate one, would give the Company as its annual net earnings, after allowing Rs. 5,000 for Calcutta office expenses, the sum of Rs. 1,28,091, equal to a return of about 5½ per cent. on an estimated cost of 30 lakhs. On this basis the return to the Shareholders, after deducting the Secretary of State's moiety of surplus net earnings over 3 per cent., would amount to about 4 1-8 per cent.

The Secretary of State may, by giving to the Company not less than twelve months' notice determine the Contract on the 31st December, 1919, or on the 31st December in the last year of any subsequent period of ten years, or on the 31st December, 1948.

If the Contract shall be determined on the 31st December, 1919, or at the expiration of any subsequent period of 10 years, the purchase price shall be equal to twenty-five times the amount of the average yearly net earnings during the five years immediately preceding, but so that the total amount shall not exceed by more than 20 per cent. the total Capital Expenditure, or be less than such total Capital Expenditure. If the Contract is determined on 31st December 1948 (50 years), the purchase price to be the total amount of the Capital Expenditure.

The Secretary of State accepts no responsibility for the estimates of the cost of the Railway or its probable profits after completion.

Copies of the Provisional Contract with Government and the Agreement for sale to the Company and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company can be inspected at the Office of the Solicitors for the Company.

Full Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained from the Managing Agents, the Bankers or Solicitors of the Company.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) ..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST ..... „ 11,06,292

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq. — GORDUNDAS KHATAO, Esq. C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq. — NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay, 4th January, 1897.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up in Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS.
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SAFARI	Kiene	1,432	29th January.

taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN — MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 12th January, 1897.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "OCEANIEN," arrived from MARSEILLES on the 12th inst., in Victoria Dock No. 4. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on Survey will be attended to every morning.

P. ROUSSET,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 12th January, 1897.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of the Hon'ble H. M. BIRDWOOD'S Furniture advertised to take place on the 18th instant, is POSTPONED till MONDAY, the 8th proximo.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
GRAND OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

A rare opportunity to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.

Under instructions from Mr. C. G. Baldock, the well-known Importer of Australian horses, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Government Paddocks, Queen's Road, behind the Charney Road Station, to the highest bidder, the balance of the shipment ex a s Mutra.

About 34 horses, consisting of high class officers' chargers, hacks, carriage pairs, dog-cart and buggy horses, all sorts and sizes, suitable for British Cavalry and Artillery.

Also 2 Australian cows in full milk with heifer calf; an Australian four-wheel buggy, with patent self-acting lever hood and brake complete, in splendid order, nearly new, and a set of single harness.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 powerful c-b pony, about 13·1 aged, quiet to ride and drive.
1 bay Arab horse, 14 hands, 9 years old, goes in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 palanquin office-shigram with a grey Arab horse and harness.
1 second-hand victoria with removable coach-box.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th January, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 87 BALES JAFFARABAD COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, in the godown of the Sassoon Press, by order of Sha Amersey Damodar, and on account and at the risk of Shamjee Ludha and Co., and Nundjee Damodar—

87 half-pressed bales Jaffarabad cotton selected and stamped S L C by Shamjee Ludha and Co.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Upper Colaba, near the Parsee Fire Temple, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, lamps, etc., the property of Mrs. M. Byrne, School Mistress, R. A.

The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 19th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Mango Grove, Mount Road, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, crockery and glassware, a first-rate ebonized cottage pianoforte by Rose and Co., Wheeler and Willson's foot-sewing machine, table ornaments, fancy pictures, Persian carpets, Hinks' and Ditmar's lamps, flower pots, one brougham by Simpson of Madras, in good condition, one black Australian horse, strong and good worker, &c., the property of J. R. Barry, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th January, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE PIECE OF LAND FORMING AN OART CALLED GAIWADY, SITUATE AT OR NEAR MAHIM.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at the premises, at 4 p.m., by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Gunpatrao Pandurang, Nanashoy Gunpatrao and Balajee Gunpatrao, the following property, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated 10th March, 1891 :—

All that piece of land, forming an oart, called Gaiwady situate at or near Mahim, containing by admeasurement 6,067 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension and Tax Collector's old No. 485, new No. 4,313, old Survey No. 25-9 and new No. 9, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 5425, and Street No. 83, and bounded on the east by the property of Shah Balgowan Hurgowan, on the north by a public passage, on the west by the Mahim Customs Road, and on the south by an oart belonging to the Shenvi community, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the joint occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, mortgagees attorneys, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF A VALUABLE SALT-PAN AT SION.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Mr. Anandrao Narayan Vassudevjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Shapurjee Rustomjee Mistry, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 3 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, the Agar or Salt-pan, called the Narayan Agar, &c., comprised in and mortgaged to the said Anandrao Narayan Vassudevjee by an indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th day of June, 1892, and described as under :—

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land, situate at Sion in the Matunga District, in the Island of Bombay, known as the Narayan Agar, and bounded on the east partly by the Mahwal creek, and partly by the salt works belonging to the Mahwal District, on the west by the salt works called Salamaty and Bhanpur, on the north partly by a strip of marshy land called Shilkhadi and partly by the land covered by water forming part of the salt works called Salamaty, and on the south by marshy land called Kharten, belonging to Government, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey No.— and situate within the registration sub-district of Bombay, at Matunga, and which said land admeasures about 348,000 square yards, which said premises were formerly in the possession of the said Shapurjee Rustomjee Mistry, and are now in the possession of the said Anandrao Narayen Vassudevjee as the mortgagee in possession. And all erections, buildings, embankments, bridges, works, salt-pans, and fixtures, &c., standing thereon, which have been now erected, made or attached thereto, or are in course of erection on the said land or premises, together with all rights, easements, and appurtenances belonging thereto, and also the full benefit of the covenant and of all other covenants, provisos, conditions, stipulations, and declarations which may be contained in the lease of the said land and premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the mortgagee's Attorneys, Messrs. Chitnis, Motilal and Malvi, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 13th January, 1897.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and cold in Bottles by all Chemists

NOTICES.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S JANUARY STORE LIST

FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

NOTICE.

IT has been brought to our notice that some dealers in the Kathiawar District has been selling a LOW CLASS of BEER styling it as TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER, any one giving information sufficient to bring about a conviction will be Handsomely Rewarded.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle.
Sole Agents for Messrs. J. and R. TENNENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of ARTICLES required for the Workshops of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, as per schedule (copies of which will be supplied on payment of a fee of one rupee), for one year from 1st March, 1897, will be received by the undersigned, on the 24th January, 1897, between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., at his residence, on the Khetwady Main road, behind Sir Mangaldas' Bungalow.

Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required agreement and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

The conditions of the agreement can be learnt on personal application to the undersigned at his Office in the Reformatory between 7-30 and 9 a.m., on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

By Order,
BABA LAXUMON,
Secretary, D. S. I. and R. Institution.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1897.

NOTICE.

WE beg to inform our numerous constituents that we have from THIS DAY been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for INDIA (including Burmah and Ceylon), for the FARBENFABRIKEN VORMALS FREIDR: BAYER and COMPANY of Elberfeld, Germany, and have Established ourselves in Bombay at the Address given below.

We have taken over the business hitherto carried on by Mr. C. VERNON, of Bombay, who will now represent us as our MANAGER.

(Sd.) FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER & Co., Ld.,
5, Bank Street, Bombay, 1st January, 1897.

FOR SALE.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

FOR SALE.

DOUBLE-POLE TENT, 20 by 16; quite new; suitable for bed and drawing rooms; at a reduced price; not Rs. 350 each; any number can be had.

આદમજી પીરભાઈ,
i.e., ADAMJEE PEERBHOY.

No. 37, Baboola Tank Road, Bombay, 1st January, 1897.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES :

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE ..... PENANG	Messrs. Houstead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA.....	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY	HANKOW.	PENANG,
BANGKOK.	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA,	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	TIENTSIN,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000. and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Frcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Frcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,
CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS A SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country, that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market, Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.
"PITCHER" WATER.
A BOON TO WOMEN.

"PITCHER" WATER is a safe and perfect cure for miscarriage and premature delivery, and other disorders of pregnancy. It has also been proved to be an effectual remedy for barrenness.

Per Bot. Rs. 2-8; per doz. Rs. 24.

SOLE AGENTS. } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** { BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF LADIES SHOES FOR WALKING AND EVENING WEAR

BEST LONDON MAKE ONLY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO — HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. — H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, whereby travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£1,114,325
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£557312 10s

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama,
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe,
Thalping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact general banking business connected with the East.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at a rate which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

BANKS.

THOMAS COOK & SON,
BANKERS, ARMY AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the usual terms.

DEMAND DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day, on London or on any of our Branch Offices.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS or REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission.*

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods, or available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

LETTERS O CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued, Bank of England Notes, Sovereigns and Foreign Monies sold and Exchanged.

PAY AND PENSIONS colected without charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

LOANS and ADVANCES made against approved Security.

INVESTMENTS.—Stocks and Shares bought and sold.

INTEREST on Government Securities, and Dividends on Joint Stock Shares realised at a charge of ¼ per cent.

SUPPLIES of every discription obtained for Messes, Clubs, &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING AND ARMY AGENCY BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000 =	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL...	„ 4,500,000 =	„ 9,000,00
RESERVE FUND.....	„ 4,180,030 =	„ 8,360,060

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

H. BEKKEY,
Agent, pro. tem.

Sridar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£170,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE : ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

CUVEE EXTRA—MAXIMUM—SEC.

As supplied to many Messes and Clubs

Rs. 68 per doz. qts. and Rs. 30 per doz. pts., nett cash

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated, for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BARIA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, S. C. OOMRIGUR, E. B. LAKDAWALA, J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

CHAMPAGNES,
SHIPPED BY
MOET & CHANDON, EPERNAY,
Proprietors of 2,500 Acres of the Finest Vineyards in the Champagne District.
(ESTABLISHED 1743.)

DRY IMPERIAL.

Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 90
Per case of 2 doz. Pints..... „ 96

USED AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE AND MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

LEBEAU.

Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 70
Per case of 2 doz. Pints..... „ 74

This Wine is supplied to
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

CHARLES BOILEAU FILS,

A Pure Wholesome Wine at a Low Price.
Per case of 1 doz. Quarts .....Rs. 56
Per case of 2 doz. Pints..... „ 60

Fresh Consignments of the above to Hand.

APPLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, Bank Street, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
33, Hummum Street, Bombay.

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance) from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | |

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
BANKS.					
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	i.e. 10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,330
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	300
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Commercial & Ld. Mge	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10 p. c.	145
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Asia	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	240,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	61-5s.	£41
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half year.	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		56
Anglo-Indian	1,945		100	Nil	52
Aurungabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	6 8	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Ballarpur S.& W. Co. Ld (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	710
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvd Rs.20	500
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.80	1,400
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	770
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,020
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	725
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	600
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	550
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,000
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	500
Dean Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	505
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	600
Framjee Pet.	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	580
Industan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 6	680
Hong Kong and Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	575
Hydrabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	490
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1 210
Indo-China Manufacturing Co. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	900	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	227½
Jeevraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	975
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld	843	1,000	1,000	20	525
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	705
Khanjamun Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	850
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	765
Leopold	2,500	100	193	dvd Rs.10	255
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lukmidas Spining & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	930
Madras United	355	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,050
Mahalaxmee	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburgal	3,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,100
Mazagon	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	127½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,150
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	260
Madura Mills	1,779	100	100	Nil	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	400
Oriental	6,735	625	625	dvd R 20	350
Pearl Woollen Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 60	840
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,310
Samoan	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,050
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,525
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Spinning Co. Ld.	1,000	500	500	25	350
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	dvd Rs15	575
Sassoon and Alliance	1,000	60	500	dvd Rs15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	50	52
Union Mills Ld	90	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	800
Vanikinikunj Lakhmisinumber C Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	4 0xd
Victoria Mills	58	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	730
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,150
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhowanagar City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Brush & Canvas	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	155
Bombay Printing Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	Rs 8	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba	500	1,888	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	95
Fort	150	5,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	350
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	18 pr. ct.	255
Maduraipura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	95
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	75
Motasul Co	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	330
Munsur M	1,000	250	11	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	0
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	30	680
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Surat Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs65	1,08
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	325
Asiatic Fire Insurance Ld	...	1,000	100	...	115
Bombay Baths	500	30	50	1	5 /
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	156
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,450
Do. New Issue	500	375	225	75	1,650
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	62
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld	480	500	500	5 pr. ct	55
Bombay Flour Mill	720	500	500	5	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs16	190
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	207
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	350
Kurrachee Landing	600	600	300	30	20
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	160
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	94
Port Canning Co	2,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	477½
Soondy & Co	1,000	100	100	2	50
Treacher & Co	4,000	500	25	60	1,060
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	145
Tel house Co.	9,750	251	100	dvd Rs11	294
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	£ 18	...	o.	
Ahmedabad Prantij	4,000	500	400		
The Tapti Valley	20,000	500	50	...	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	25-9
Gold Leaf	,,	25-10 Nom
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	24-13 ,,
Do. do. new	,,	24-11 ,,
Australia bar Gold	,,	24-14
Bombay bar Gold	,,	24-12
Sovereigns	,,	15-14
Do. Dreams	,,	15-12
Silver 11 Oz. 1fi	,,	34-4
Do. 11fi	,,	34-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m., Sun sets, 5h. 42m. High water, 4-58m., 3-9a. Low water, 0-45a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Distribution of Prizes and Dance, B. B. & C. I. Railway Institute.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per extra s. s. Oceanien, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., to-day (Wednesday).

CONGRATULATIONS.—Upon the occasion of the recent investiture of the Thakore Saheb of Palitana with the Order of K.C.S.I., his brother, Kumar Shri Samatsingji, wired: "Accept my warm congratulations upon insignia." The Thakore Saheb Mansingji replied on the same date from Rajkote: "Many thanks for your congratulations."

REPORTED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Keshowram Nurbheram, a Hindu, residing at Mahim, reported to the police, on Monday, that during his absence from Bombay between the 23rd ultimo and 4th instant, his servant, who was in charge of the house, absconded, taking with him gold and silver ornaments, of the aggregate value of Rs. 157.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Major Thatcher and Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Baudstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	A Happy Dream ..... Newton.
Overture	Occasional ..... Muller.
Polka	Lilliputian ..... Brewer.
Selection	Faika ..... Chassaigne.
Valse	Ma Belle Adoree ..... Roy.
Galop	En Route ..... Rosenstein.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.—We have received from Messrs. Latham & Co., agents for the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, a copy of their office calendar. The British Empire is, we believe, the first English life assurance company on the mutual system, under which all profits of the life funds are divided amongst the policy-holders, to establish a regular office of its own in India. The company was founded in the year 1847, and can point accordingly to half a century of successful work, its assets amounting at the present time to over £2,400,000. It has adopted many of the attractive features of the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company, Ld., whose business it has recently acquired, and is worthy of the support of all who desire to make oldage or family provision.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 2nd January 1897:—

Lincoln Gordon, district traffic superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkand State Railway, Lucknow, for locking the doors of railway wagons and similar vehicles from the inside, the locking gear being interlocked from the buffer plate, thereby preventing theft of the contents during transit.

Paluru Sankaranarayana, M.A., retired educational officer, of 69, Swami Pillai Street, Chulai, Madras, for improved liquid measures.

William Robert Harrison, consulting engineer, and Edwin Stephenson, oil refiner, both of Hull, for improvements in the method of, and apparatus for, extracting oil from seeds or other oleaginous substances.

Miles Staples Cody, draughtsman, of No. 233, North California Street, Stockton, San Joaquin county, California, for mail bag fasteners.

Frederick Andrews, commercial traveller, of 157, Barry road, East Dulwich, and William Yardley Andrews, estate agent, of 31, Chamberwell green, London, for improvements in stoppering bottles, jars, or other vessels.

Walter Darby, Ion Darby, and John Henry Punchard, manufacturers, all of Weston works, Weston street, and 249, Pentonville road, London, for improvements in or relating to burning liquid hydrocarbons in conjunction with an incandescent hood or mantle, to produce an incandescent oil-burner.

Pompeo Garuti, professor, and Riccardo Pompili, proprietor, trading as Garuti and Pompili, 11, via Foggia, Naples, for new and useful improvements in the apparatus for the production of oxygen and hydrogen by electrolysis (System Garuti).

Frederick Billing, manufacturer, of Livery street, Birmingham, and William Edward Partridge, traveller, of 74, Grange road, Small Heath, aforesaid, for improvements in the mode and means for joining tubing to sockets, or to other lengths of tubing, with special application to the junction of cycle and motor frames.

Alfred Blechynden, engineer, of "Roxburgh," Vanbrugh Park road west, Blackheath, for improvements in self-propelled vehicles.

Charles Pickring, locomotive foreman, of 100, Main street, in the village of Richmond station, in the county of Richmond and province of Quebec, Canada, for improvements in smoke-stacks.

Bernhard Baron, manufacturer, of 51, St. Mary Axe, London, for improvements in cigarettes, and in method of, and apparatus for, manufacturing the same.

August Graemiger, chemist, of Cheetham, Manchester, for improvements in apparatus for dyeing, scouring, bleaching, and otherwise treating yarn in cop or other compact form.

William Brown, merchant, 16, Woodlands terrace, Swansea, for a protector or guard for the chest and lungs and (or) head.

Charles Halford Thompson, F. R. H. S., Colonel in Her Majesty's Regiment of Royal Artillery, Eastcliff, Teignmouth, for fertilized and fertilizing materials for promoting the growth of plants.

Francis Rowley Hill, assistant accountant, Bank of Bombay, Bombay, for an improved box for packing silver coin, etc.

Rudolf Langhams, electrical engineer, of 12-B, Elisabeth Strasse, Berlin, for improvements in the manufacture or production electrolytically of coatings composed of earthy oxides.

Charles Kingston Welch, engineer, of Park house, Coventry, for improvements in or relating to airvalves for pneumatic tyres.

John Vaughan-Sherrin, electrical engineer of 3, Codrington villas, Ramsgate, for improvements in and connected with dynamos, and the driving thereof, and electric motors for the driving of vehicles and machinery.

Mark Worsnop Marsden, engineer, of 432, Chestnut street, city and county of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, for an improved corn product, and process of and apparatus for making the same.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

Charles Fitz Roy Alexander Hallifax Bagot, of 59, Cadogan square, London, for improvements in and connected with pneumatic tyres for velocipedes and other vehicles. (Specification filed 22nd December 1896.)

John Milton Brown, gentleman, of Mosman's, near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, and Numa Augustus, Joubert, steam boat proprietor, of Hunter's hill, near Sydney, aforesaid, for improvements in apparatus for producing ice-cream and the like. (Specification filed 18th December 1896.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

Stephen Alley and John Alexander MacLellan, engineers, of Sentinel works, Polmadie, in the county of Renfrew, for improvements in and connected with apparatus for making moulds for casting. (From 2nd January 1897 to 2nd January 1898.)

Thomas Witter, fire engineer, of 190, Blackburn road, Bolton, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in automatic fire-extinguishing sprinklers. (From 2nd January 1897 to 2nd January 1898.)

IN New Zealand, says a contemporary, the Chinaman abounds, and he has to resort to strategy to make good his position. In Otago where Scotchmen are in the majority, a contract for mending a road was to be let, and the most acceptable bid was signed "McPherson." Notice was sent to the said McPherson to complete the contract, and, lo!—he appeared in all the glory of yellow hue and pigtail! "But," gasped the president of the Board, "your name can't be McPherson." "All lightee," cheerfully answered John Chinaman, "nobody' catchee contract in Otago unless he named Mac." The cantract was signed, and the Mongolian McPherson did his work as well as if he had hailed from Glasgow.

I SHOULD like to be excused, your lordship, said a man who had been summoned on a jury.

What for?

I owe a man five pounds, and I want to hunt him up and pay it.

Do you mean to tell this Court you would hunt up a man to pay a bill instead of waiting for him to hunt you up? Yes, your lordship.

You are excused; I don't want any man on the jury who will lie like that.

ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemists and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations and buy only Rowlands' Macassar Oil, of 20 Hatton Garden, London.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A FRENCH scientist propounds the theory that the microbes can wound and cure. A geologist, by means of the Rontgen rays, has discovered fossilized microbes, which are just the same as the wriggling legions of our day.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta assembled on Thursday last for the special purpose of discussing again the recent speech of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, at Entally, on the occasion of the laying of the foundation-stone of the drainage extension scheme. The intention was, however, frustrated, owing to papers on the subject not being in readiness for a vigorous bombardment of Belvedere. The field day has been postponed for another fortnight by which time the Corporation hopes to have its powder dry and ready for action. So look out for squalls all ye peaceful citizens of Ditchland.

AZIMGURH, in the Gorruckpore Division was recently the scene of an interesting ceremony. On the 6th ultimo, at a large and representative meeting of the native gentry and officials and European ladies and gentlemen of the district, the Commissioner, Mr. Alexander, unveiled, in the Collvin Hall, a portrait of the late Commissioner, Mr. Ferrar, the first Commissioner of the Division from 1891 to 1896. The Hall was tastefully decorated and arranged as for a Durbar. The venerable and loyal Raja, Mahomed Salamat Khan Sahib, in a short and affecting address on the part of the native gentry of the district explained to the Commissioner the object of the meeting. Mr. Alexander, after suitably replying to the address, proceeded to unveil the portrait, which the assembled company pronounced to be a good one.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 2nd January, were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 83,000, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,02,500. Other earnings Rs. 35,100 making altogether Rs. 2,20,600 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 362-9-11. During the corresponding week in 1896, the receipts were Rs. 2,27,73?-6-0 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 271-1-10.

SIR FRANCIS JEUNE, on Dec. 21, granted an application to presume the death of Mr. Thomas Dawson, who disappeared suddenly from Whitby eight years ago. It was stated that he had since been seen in Japan, but inquiry did not disclose any trace.

MOFFAT shopkeepers consider they have a big grievance. At an animated meeting on the subject of next year's holidays a section of speakers advocated a system of weekly half-holidays. Their contention was, according to the *Edingburgh Evening Dispatch*, that the excursion fares in connection with the monthly whole holidays simply induced people to run to Edinburgh and Glasgow, and bring home loads of goods; even professional men returned with two to three cwt. Others held that shopkeepers themselves were the chief sinners. Eventually a majority gave the preference to the half-holidays.

A CHARACTERISTIC story is told of Hermann, the conjurer, whose death has just been announced. The incident took place at a well-known London club, where ecarte was one of the favourite games indulged in for stakes by no means insignificant. It was observed that on these occasions a certain member almost invariably rose a considerable winner. At length so marked became the good fortune of this member that another determined to probe the matter to the bottom. One evening accordingly, at his own rooms, he introduced Hermann under a false name to a select party of the members, among whom figured the suspected one. At the close of the night's amusement, when the guests had departed, the host turned to the conjurer and demanded his opinion. "Not a doubt of it," replied Hermann, "our friend cheats, but exactly how I can't say yet. "Give me another chance." A second meeting was subsequently arranged, and play began. Suddenly, Hermann, looking straight at the supposed culprit exclaimed, "Where did you get that king?" "Where?" replied the other, "out of the pack, of course." "Impossible, my dear sir," retorted Hermann," "for I happen to have all the four kings here," and thereupon he calmly drew them from his sleeve and laid them on the table.

POST-CAPT. SERVONNET, one of the leading officials of the French Government of Tunis, was killed, on Dec. 18, in a duel with M. Maille, a Government clerk. The duel (says the *Daily News*) was arranged very privately, and was fought with swords. The cause of the quarrel is not known. The victim, whose official title was Naval Attache of the French Residency, but who was really Naval Commander of the Regency, had for seconds Col. Rebillet, the Military Attache, and an officer of the Condor (not Lord Charles Beresford's Condor, but a French one). M. Maille's seconds were two barristers—French, of course. The late Capt. Servonnet was forty-eight years old. He superintended the military and naval works at Biserta, and was engaged on a plan for enlarging the harbour of Tunis.

A FEW weeks ago the firm of Friedrich Krupp presented £10,000 to the workmen's pension fund of their works, and now a further donation of £25,000 has been made to the fund for the widows and orphans of their officials.

AT the trial of the alleged assassins of M. Stambuloff, which opened at Sofia, on Dec. 21, a remarkable letter written by M. Stambuloff in anticipation of his murder, naming the persons concerned in the plot and describing their arrangements, has been submitted.

Now that the naval harbour at Libau is nearly fished, the Russiann Government (says the *Standard's* Berlin correspondent) have ordered a considerable extension of the harbour at Reval. A special landing-place and a repairing dock for warships are to be built at a cost of 550,000 roubles to be spread over three or four years.

THE United States Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, on December 18, resolved to report favourably to the Senate a joint resolution, offered Senator Cameron, declaring for the recognition of the independence of Cuba.

THE death was announced, on December 21, of Mrs. Margaret Hobbs, of Barnaboy House, King's County, a lady of 103 years of age, who was one of the most interesting figures in Ireland. Born in 1794, she was married to Thomas Hobbs, Captain in the 92nd Highlanders, who was badly wounded at Quatre Bras, but who lived for many years after. Mrs. Hobbs had fourteen children, of whom fivewer sons serving as follows:—Thomas, Colonel, 6th Regiment; George, Major, 45th; Simpson, Captain, 89th; James, Captain, 30th; and Frederick, who is Lieutenant-Colonel Paymaster at Carlisle. Of grandchildren living Mrs. Hobbs had forty-four, great grandchildren thirty-two, and of great great grandchildren two. Four of her grandsons are also officers in the Army, and two others are preparing to join it. During her lifetime Mrs. Hobbs became intimately acquainted with many notable personages in Court and military circles. The Queen took a deep interest in her, and each recurring birthday the venerable lady received a Royal message of congratulation. On the morning of July 12, this year, the Queen's message was the first to arrive, and in it Her Majesty said, "I am conscious of the touching fact that to-day you attain the great age of 102 years." The message alluded to the brilliant services rendered by Mrs. Hobb's husband and many members of her family, and concludes by expressing the "earnest hope that the military instinct that has been so marked in the past and present may be equally devoloped in the future history of the family." An intimate friend of Mrs. Hobbs was the first Duke of Wellington, with whom she was a frequent correspondent, and whose letters are a treasured family heirloom at Barnaboy. Another interesting document treasured there is a long telegraphic message received from the Duke of Cambridge on the day on which Mrs. Hobbs attained her 100th year. This tribute, as the text states, was offered on behalf of the British Army. Mrs. Hobbs, who was possessed of ample means, was a benevolent and kind-hearted lady, and her death will be deeply regretted by a wide circle of friends.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

ADDRESS AT PANDHARPUR.

THE following is the text of an address presented to H. E. the Governor, at Pandharpur, on Sunday:—

May it please your Excellency,—We, the Municipal Commissioners of the town of Pandharpur, respectfully beg leave, on behalf of ourselves and the inhabitants, to avail ourselves of the opportunity of your Excellency's visit to tender your Excellency a most cordial and respectful welcome to this ancient and holy town of the Hindus. This is the third time the place has been honoured by a visit from the Bombay representative of the Queen-Empress, the first two visits having been paid by Sir Richard Temple and Sir James Fergusson, in 1878 and 1881, respectively.

On this occasion we use no formal language when we say that we appreciate very warmly and heartily your Excellency's present visit, as we are aware that it is a visit which your Excellency has undertaken at great personal inconvenience, in this season, with a view to cope successfully with the dire famine which, if left unprovided for, will result in dreadful loss of life, and thus to give practical effect to the express command of our August and Gracious Sovereign that not a single soul will be allowed to die of starvation.

Your Excellency's visit betokens the very keen interest which your Excellency takes in the welfare of the people entrusted to your Excellency's kind care, and we feel sure that so far as this presidency is concerned, there will be left no ground for any complaint against Government in connection with the measures adopted for affording relief to the famine-stricken people, not only of this district, but of the whole Presidency. We may be allowed to mention that the Municipality is anxious to do its duty in this connection, and has undertaken the management of the poor-house at Gopalpur, the expenses of which are met from the Municipal contribution of Rs. 2,500 till the time, which we may be allowed to remark cannot be far off, when Government itself undertakes its management.

Coming nearer home, we have to advert to some important subjects connected with our Municipal administration. The long-felt desideratum, a bridge over the river Bhima (the necessity for which is as keenly felt by the inhabitants of this place as by outsiders, who periodically, every year repair to this sacred resort), will be shortly satisfied. The bridge is to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 5,87,552, and Government have kindly agreed to pay Rs. 62,089, and to undertake the supervision of the project. We may mention here that we have already paid into the Government treasury the sum of Rs. 35,000 as our first instalment. The credit of the Municipality is high, and we are confident that there will be no difficulty in raising the necessary amount of our loan to meet our requirements. We shall spare no pains to see that the amount of the loan is realized in the cheapest and most advantageous manner.

An improved supply of water is our second want. On the completion of the bridge, the Municipality intends to undertake one of the two schemes suggested by responsible officials, with a view to secure a regular water-supply, the present water-supply being not sufficient for our wants and requirements.

The Government, under Notification No. 10415 of the 19th idem, intimating sanction of Rs. 4,000 for the survey of the Barsi-Pandharpur Railway, the construction of which will afford suitable employment to thousands of destitute and poor persons, leads us to hope that Government will be pleased to sanction and undertake the project, as we are humbly of opinion that there is no other famine-work on which Government money can be spent in a more useful and advantageous manner. The intended railway will be the means of connecting this town with the G. I. P. Railway line at Barsi Road, and of removing the great inconveniences entailed on pilgrims by the journey from Barsi Road to here, and also of affording facilities and giving a stimulus to the commercial activities of the place by bringing it into direct communication with important places—like Miraj and Sangli, of the Southern Maratha country which, we think, in the distant future, will be provided with a railway communication with us.

We desire here to respectfully convey to your Excellency the assurance of our deep loyalty and sincere devotion to our Sovereign, Her Most Gracious Majesty the Empress of India, and respectfully offer our congratulations on the completion of the 59th year of her glorious reign which, we fervently pray, may continue to shed its lustre on the British Empire for many a year to come.

Before we conclude, we crave permission to make some mention, of our grateful feelings, of the valuable services rendered by Mr. L. G. Deshmukh, late acting Collector of Sholapur, in connection with famine work, and also of the timely advice given by him as the Chief Government officer supervising the Municipal administration on different occasions. This expression of gratitude on our part for the service rendered will not, we hope, be misconstrued into any attempt at commenting unfavourably on the transfer of that officer from this district, as we are fully alive to the fact that it is the business of ours to offer any criticism in this connection, as Government may have grounds, of which we are ignorant, for the step they have taken. We once more tender our cordial welcome to your Excellency. With sentiments of profound respect, &c., &c.

The following is the text of the Municipal address at Ahmednagar:—

May it please your Excellency,—We, the President and the Municipal Commissioners of the town of Ahmednagar, beg most respectfully to offer you, on behalf of the people of this place, a hearty welcome. We feel honoured by being afforded an opportunity to approach your august presence this day, to personally express our gratitude and loyalty to the Government, under whose fostering care we enjoy peace, good order, education, and manifold other blessings.

The town of Ahmednagar was founded by a Mahomedan ruler by name Ahmed Nizamsha, in the year 1494. The Municipality was established in the year 1854. Thus the town is over 4 centuries old and the Municipality over 40 years. The population since the establishment of the Municipality has steadily increased, and the general health has improved, and trade, industries, and education have advanced. The establishment of the Stewart Cotton Market in 1878 has given a special impetus to Cotton production, and to the trade of this District, and besides a revenue of about Rs. 6,000 annually is derived from it by the Municipality. We do not, however, desire to occupy more than a small and reasonable portion of your Excellency's valuable time, and we, therefore, would confine ourselves to the three most important subjects which follow, in the hope that we may enlist your Excellency's sympathy and support.

Foremost and of vital importance to this station is the subject of the improvement of our water-supply. During the past 25 years several schemes have been suggested, matured, and considered from time to time, but unfortunately none of them fully met our requirements, and they have all been abandoned. It is only recently, with the kind assistance and support of Government given through their Sanitary Department, and particularly their Sanitary Engineer, J. C. Pottinger, Esquire, that the Municipality have been able to decide upon a definite scheme of improving the city water-supply, which, while still utilizing the existing aqueducts which have been handed over as a legacy to posterity by the ancient Mahomedan rulers, will increase the supply of water and guard it from pollution.

Your Excellency is probably aware that the scheme now approved of is to erect a pumping station on the Wadgaon Aqueduct, at a place quarter of a mile from the town, and from there to deliver the water under pressure, and through cast iron pipes, to stand pipes placed at frequent intervals all over that part of the town now served by Wadgaon and Nagchal Aqueducts, also to replace all the faulty earthenware pipes with cast iron ones, along the whole length of the Wadgaon duct.

This improvement will lessen waste, and entirely do away with all dip-cisterns, which from being open and below ground level, are very liable to contamination. The works now approved of will benefit one-third of the Municipal area and population, and the Commissioners have strong hopes that the people will fully appreciate the advantages conferred on a part only of the town after their completion, and will readily acquiesce in the extension of similar benefits to the remaining parts of the city, by authorizing all necessary improvements to the other aqueducts. To provide funds for this work, estimated to cost Rs. 1,07,000, the Municipality have applied to your Excellency's Government for a loan, which, with your kind assistance, they hope to obtain at no distant date. It would not be out of place to appeal here to your Excellency to endeavour to obtain the loan to this Municipality at a lower rate of interest than 4 1-2 per cent. We beg respectfully to remind your Excellency that the Government of India 3 per cent. loans now command a premium. Such concession and boon, we respectfully beg to urge, will not be misplaced in the case of Ahmednagar Municipality, as the average income of its inhabitants is lower than in most other large towns.

The Municipality maintains with aid from Government 11 Primary Schools, of which 8 impart education to boys and 3 to girls. Out of these, 9 teach Marathi, and 2 Marathi and Hindustani. They expend Rs. 8,883 annually on them and receive a contribution of Rs. 2,905-2-1 from Government and the District and Taluka Local Boards. Besides this outlay on primary schools the Municipality contributes Rs. 1,700 to the Ahmednagar Education Society for help to middle class and higher education, and to the City library and the Marwadi School. The total outlay on education gives thus a percentage of Rs. 16-12-3 on the net annual revenue of the Municipality.

The Ahmednagar Education Society, which is a registered body, manages the Anglo-Vernacular and the Vishrambagh High Schools, which once were in the charge of Government. The Society have, besides these two schools, opened a Sanskrit and a Hindustani school. The Society are able with the present contributions from Government and the Municipality to maintain the schools in their charge without difficulty. What they are especially in need of, is funds to provide additional accommodation for the ever and steadily increasing number of pupils. Formerly the Government grant-in-aid rules authorised a contribution of half the cost of school-buildings, now but one-fourth is granted. The Society are therefore at a loss to provide funds for the increased accommodation, and look to your Excellency's Government for special financial help in that direction. The Municipality similarly hope to receive an increased grant towards the maintenance of their schools, since they have been spending a larger proportion of their revenue on education than many other more prosperous and large Municipalities. They have besides raised of their own accord the salaries of several teachers and masters, and consider some further increase necessary as some of the assistant teachers are still in receipt of Rs. 7 a month only.

Your Excellency may be aware that since 1884, and until recently, this Municipality had enjoyed the privilege of having at its head a non-official President nominated by Government. This privilege has been lost to the Municipality since January 1896, on the retirement of K. B. Nasarwanji Cursetji, and by the appointment of the Collector as President. We pray that your Excellency will, at the next opportunity, endeavour to meet the wishes of the public by selecting and nominating some able non-official to preside over us.

We cannot conclude this our humble address without thanking your Excellency for kindly giving us a hearing and accepting our address, and without offering your Excellency and Lady Sandhurst our hearty good wishes and a cordial welcome to our City.

In regard to the present scarcity, your Excellency may be aware that the Municipality, in co-operation with the leading towns-men and local officials, have contrived measures, so far as it lies in their power, to offer relief to mitigate the distress amongst the famine-stricken population of

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100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
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	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	Rs. 6
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.	

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GENUINE MALT WHISKIES.

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OLD HIGHLAND****	38 0
OLD "HIGHLAND"****	27 0
OLD SCOTCH (Yellow label)	24 0
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 12.

A DECLINE of 3-16ths. per cent. took place in the price of Consols in London, yesterday, at 111 11-16; but Indian Sterling loan was unchanged, at 118. About £125,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The market rates of discount were put down again 1-8th per cent. both on short London Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 3 1-8 per cent., all round. The price of 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities was unchanged, at £63 3-8. The London quotation for Bar Silver, remained at 29 11-16d. per oz; and, in New York the metal was unchanged in value, at 64 5-8 cents per oz.; but with demand Exchange on London, half-a-cent higher, at 4·87¼ dollars. The Indian Council allotted another extra lakh of Bills on Madras, at Is. 3 7-16d., an advance of 3-32d. on the rate obtained for a lakh on Saturday. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at Is. 3 1-16d. French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent. to 102¼; Paris Exchange on London was unaltered at fcs. 25·23.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady, the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. Spot prices were all unchanged; but American Arrivals were 3-64d. lower, the extreme quotations having been 3 31-32d. both for January and May-June deliveries.

In New York, yesterday, a decline of ¼ cent took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton at 7 1-4 cents per lb.; and April Futures were 20 points lower, at 7·07 cents. The Receipts of Produce at the U. S. Ports were 31,000 bales; the comparison between the figures this season to date and those of the two previous ones being now as follows:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts	31,000	18,000	53,000
Two days' do.	51,000	35,000	78,000
Since 1st September 1896	5,159,000	3,679,000	5,568,000

Exporters have been doing less in Cotton here to-day; the market has been dull; and prices have declined Re. 1 per candy all round. The purchases for shippers' account sum up 1,300 bales, consisting of 400 Bengal, at Rs. 149½-50; 300 each of Akola, at Rs. 159½; and Chandoor, at Rs. 166½; 200 Khangaum, at Rs. 162½; and 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 157½ per candy; and the Mills have bought only 100 bales of Mowa Ginned, at Rs. 175; and 100 old Verumgaum, at Rs. 165 per candy.

WHEAT is steady in tone, but with very little business passing for shipper account, and prices all unchanged.

SEEDS are also unaltered in value, with a moderate export business reported in a quiet market.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	11,263 bales.
Linseed	935 cwts.
Gingelly	1,032 ,,
Groundnuts	893 ,,
Rice	5,142 ,,

FREIGHTS are quoted 12s. to 13s. per ton; but no fresh business has transpirred to-day.

EXCHANGE opened steady at Is. 3 3-8d. Telegraphic and Demand for Bank remittance, and at Is. 3 9-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A small business was done at these quotations, and the rate declined 1-32d., all round, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	Is. 3 11-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	Is. 3 11-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	Is. 3 13-32d.	do.
Credits do.	Is. 3 17-32d.	do.
Francs do.	1·63¼	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER and *Shares*. These markets have been virtually closed for business in the absence of dealers, and quotations have been nominal to a great extent.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 14-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-8
Bar Silver	29 11-16

The sum of about £125,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 12th January, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	11	10	40 a.m.	11	18
Teheran	12	2	15 p.m.	...	41
Suez	12	3	0 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 12th January, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	10	..	2
,, Karachi	...	14	..	4
,, Madras	...	18	..	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 12.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Macao Interrupted.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at noon on Thursday, the 14th instant.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Thagyueh and Yungchang.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 8.

Newnham, Lt, Hyd Cont, 3rd Lancers, on leave, from Sirur,

JANUARY 11.

Lyster, Col, 14th Bo Infy, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—JANUARY 12.

Donovan, Lt, Bengal, R E, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th January, 1897.

1. The Regiment will parade to-morrow (Thursday) the 14th instant at 6-45 a.m. at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officer's parade.

Dress.—Review order—Khaki.

Light Refreshments will be provided on the ground before the parade falls in.

2. Leave of absence has been granted to Vol. J. L. Gilder, "B" Company from 2nd January to 1st February 1897.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. All members wishing to qualify this season for proficiency will send in their names to Lieut. G. W. Moir.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 13th January 1897.

1. There will be 10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill at the Fort and Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday next at 8-45 p.m.

2. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Arsenal Gate this morning and Friday next at 7 a.m. sharp.

3. There will be class firing at Coorla on Friday morning next. Recruits are particularly requested to attend. Trains leave Victoria Terminus at 6, 6-40, and 7-5 a.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later in each case.

4. The Corps will parade on Saturday next the 16th instant on the Apollo Bunder at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed by launch to Colaba to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.

Dress—Drill Order, without Arms, Putties to be worn.

The launch will leaves the Apollo Bunder as soon after 4 o'clock as possible.

Cyclist members of the Corps attending Gun Target Practice can parade at the Corps Club at 4-15 p.m. Lamps to be carried. Dress—Drill Order without Arms, Putties to be worn.

5. The competition for the Carter Cup (Inter Sub-divisional Carbine Competition) will take place on the morning of 21st January and on 2 other mornings, dates to be published hereafter. Nos. 1 who wish to avail themselves of the 1st date are requested to notify the same to the Head-quarter Office.

6. The Proficiency class will meet at the Byculla Head-quarters on Thursday night.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

AHMED—KADIR—On New Year's Day, 1897, at 19, Gardner's Lane, Calcutta, officiated by the maternal grand-father of the bride, Moulvie Ikram Rasul, retired Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Tahiruddin Ahmad, Barrister-at-law, Deputy Magistrate, Bhagulpore, to Mamnuda, eldest daughter of Mr. M. Abdul Kadir, Police Magistrate, Alipore.

GREEN—BONNAUD—January 4, at St. James' Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. W. Wickins, William Robert Green, to Alice Ellen, second daughter of C. C. Bonnaud, Esq.

DEATHS.

SCRAGGS—January 2, at Bullabarrie Tea Estate, Western Dooars, W. C. Scraggs, aged 27.

SLATER—December 31, at the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur, Arthur Edward, the dearly loved and only son of John and Jessie Slater, aged 21 years and 6 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1897.

IT has been said of a public man now no more, that "he was apt to suspect without ground, decide without evidence, speak without book, and form theories without information." The same may be said of the individual who drew up the petition to the Corporation—discussed out of its turn as a matter of urgent importance on Monday, and again to be discussed this afternoon. The petition emanates from a few persons assembled in a parlour in Grant Road, on the 21st January. The meeting was preliminary to arranging a public meeting in the Town Hall for the adoption of the petition. The petition was placed before those present, who were unanimous in it sapproval, and as every modification suggested was at once unanimously agreed to, and they were told that the Corporation would be equally unanimous, there was no necessity for submitting it to Government. It was decided, as the Christmas holidays were near, to dispense with the public meeting, "not to waste valuable time." By assiduous canvassing signatures were obtained for the document, even a few Europeans being beguiled into affixing their names to it. The stand point of the petition is that "the pestilence appears to have taken a firm and permanent hold upon all the populous parts of the Native Town, and our lives as well as our property are in danger. Segregation has been recommended, but this measure alone is not sufficient to remove the pestilence in a reasonable time." No one competent to form an opinion on such a subject had ever asserted that "segregation alone" could remove the pestilence. That measure was but one of many taken to arrest the progress of the disease, the most important being the vigorous cleansing of the city—a measure carried out on so large a scale and with such sustained energy that Surgeon-General Hutchinson, who has had considerable experience of plague, declared that no epidemic could long prevail against it. This opinion is shared by Surgeon-General Cleghorn. But the cleansing of the city and the extensive operations involved in the process did not attract the attention of the compiler of the petition; that most important work is not even referred to incidentally. This singular omission is counterbalanced by a sweeping and absolutely unfounded assertion that "our inefficient sewerage system is the cause of the present calamity." The writer goes on to affirm that the sewers have generated specific poisons, and have culminated in adding plague to the number—"just such a culmination as might be reasonably expected to follow long-pent-up filth excluded from the benign influence of air and sunlight." The presumption is strong that the seer who laments that the contents of the sewers are excluded from the air and sun and discerns in the exclusion the true cause of the plague, is the same who some years ago proposed that every street should have an open sewer in its midst, and that covering up the sewers is a deadly error—a view not shared by other people either then or now.

The basis of the petition is, as we have said, the unproved assertion that the sewers are the source of the pestilence. There is not even a pretence of evidence in support of that wild hypothesis. No man of standing as a scientific or practical sanitarian is quoted as sharing that view or believing in its possibility. Three bacteriological specialists are engaged in the work of research into the nature of the pestilence, the means by which it spreads, and the direction in which prophylactics and remedies may be found. It did not occur to the originator of the petition or to the "representative" individuals sitting in his parlour to make inquiry of those competent authorities whether the notion that the source of the pest is in the sewers—or in the air, or in the water, or in the ground—before hazarding an assertion which, if baseless, could not fail to do harm, and if valid would not be the less valuable for being verified. As Don Quixote prudently refrained from putting his pasteboard helmet to the decisive test of a sword stroke, so the compounders of the petition and the confiding gentlemen who approved of it took care not to run the risk of finding that their hypothesis was more worthless than the ink in which it was written by asking Professor Haffkine, or Mr. Haukin, or Mr. Surveyor whether the plague bacillus had been found in sewers. There would have been little room for doubt as to what the answer would be. Having declared that the sewers are the source of the pestilence—endeavouring with a certain cautious cunning to hedge by advancing that proposition under cover of a statement that it is the "almost unanimous opinion of our fellow citizens that our inefficient sewerage system is the cause of the present calamity"—the Corporation is asked to act on that assertion. Having informed that body that if the pestilence continue for two or three years—all precedent shows that the disease runs its course in from three to six months—"ruin, absolute and extensive, stares us in the face." The petitioner and his friends assure the Corporation that "we have a higher and a holier and a purer purpose" than the discrediting of the Municipal Executive and the Health Department. They want to aid to the utmost of their power to "reform our Sanitary system;" neither more or less. To do this and relieve Bombay of the plague in the shortest possible period of time all that is necessary is to bring out from Europe three men whose names we do not know and of whose competence to give advice or guidance in matters appertaining to an outbreak of pestilence in an oriental city there can be no possible guarantee: "Our proposal is that the Municipality should immediately seek the services of the three best and most qualified experts that can be had in Europe, and should employ these experts at any reasonable cost. The three experts we require are a Sanitary Officer, a Scientic Officer, and a Sanitary Engineer. If these officers are well selected, they should be informed that the duty expected of them is to ascertain the cause of the plague, to trace it to its source, and thereafter to advise the Corporation as to the appropriate measures that should be adopted for abolishing the pestilence and restoring the city to a good condition of "health."

That is the whole proposal. It would be as much to the purpose to indent on London for three blind mice who might—when their tails were cut off with a carving knife—be just as capable of ascertaining the cause of the plague as any three bipeds that might be selected by the College of Physicians. If Sir Joseph Lester, Sir Henry Acland, or any of their most distinguished colleagues are acquainted with the origin of the plague they have kept the secret to themselves most successfully hitherto. Would they be likely to disclose it to the Bombay Municipality if they were brought out "at any reasonable cost" and asked to divulge it? The sapient petitioners ask for the instant disclosure of the origin of plague as the first step towards "tracing its source," which is to be the indispensable preliminary to "advising the Corporation" as to "the appropriate measures which should be adopted for abolishing pestilence." If this knowledge be obtainable why has it not been made known before? The services of a Sanitary Engineer were obtained six years ago. An elaborate report was drawn up by one of the most eminent of the experts in that field; it has lain in the pigeon-holes of the Municipality ever since. The Hon'ble Mr. Wadia proposes that a committee should endeavour to ascertain whether the recommendations of Mr. Baldwin Latham have been carried out. The answer can be given in three words—"They have not." If they had, the Municipal Commissioner would not have to direct the attention of honourable councillors to the fact that seventy-five per cent. of the cases of plague have occurred in districts which have no connections with the drains; some of them having no drains at all. Yet the public are told by self-appointed instructors that the drainage system is the source of the present calamity.

THE prediction made in these columns last November that the relief operations connected with the famine would be of such magnitude as to necessitate the raising of a loan is now justified by the announcement that tenders have been invited in London for India Bills amounting to one million sterling. The only ground for surprise is that the sum to be borrowed is no larger, seeing that the cost of the relief operations has been estimated by some competent observers at five or six crores of rupees. However, the advancement in exchange has made a very material improvement in the financial position of Government. On the other hand, the suspension or remission of land revenue that is to be expected, together with the great falling off in customs due to the slackness of trade, will be serious counteracting influences. The tenders are to be submitted by Tuesday next, and are to be payable in three, six, or twelve months. There can be no two opinions as to the desirability of raising the loan on the London market rather than in India, where under present conditions there would be very little chance of success. The principle underlying the relief measures in progress is, that upon the State and the State alone devolves the responsibility of saving the masses of the people from starvation. The cost of this undertaking will not be lessened by the funds that will be forthcoming from private sources for the relief of distress. But it should be clearly understood that money thus subscribed, while not relieving the State exchequer, can and will materially mitigate the hardships the poor have to endure in times like these. It is needed at the point where Government effort ceases. "Life once secured," wrote the Government of India to the Secretary of State three weeks ago "our responsibility to the afflicted ceases, and our responsibility to the tax-paying public begins. In order to ensure that the public revenues are not devoted to any less emergent purpose than the saving of life, we exact from those who apply for relief (with due regard for sex, age, and infirmity, and the customs of the country) tests of the reality of their need, of such a nature that only those who are genuinely impelled by want will submit to them, and we rigorously limit the assistance given to what is really necessary for the preservation of life." But when a man is just saved from starvation there is a great deal more that can be done for him, without making his existence, even if he is only an Indian ryot, as easy as in ordinary times. The Government of India have now laid down the lines upon which such help can be afforded—in other words, they have framed a list of objects to which private subscriptions may legitimately be devoted.

It is indeed strange that while the plan of campaign against famine has for years past been so clearly defined, we should have to wait until famine was upon us to obtain an authoritative official statement of the course into which the flow of private charity should be directed. The inconvenience of waiting to promulgate the general principles of this form of relief is shown by the circumstance that the absence of such principles was one of the main reasons assigned by Lord Elgin for delay in sanctioning an appeal to the British public through the Lord Mayor of London. There are four main heads under which private charity is to work side by side with and in extension of Government effort. In the first place funds subscribed by the charitable may be spent in supplementing the mere subsistence ration provided by the State by the addition of small comforts, whether of food or clothing, for the aged or infirm, for patients in hospitals, or for children. In this way valuable aid can be rendered in keeping the poor up to the standard in which they would be fitted to resume their ordinary avocations when times are better. It is one thing to preserve a man from starvation and it is another to keep him in a condition in which he will have strength later on to earn his daily bread. Whatever Government may do to ensure the people against actual starvation, a high mortality is inevitable in times of famine. The mortality principally affects the adult relief workers rather than the children, and as a consequence many orphans are left behind. Other children are lost or become separated from those who are responsible for them. The children thus thrown upon the succour of others may very legitimately be looked after by relief committees, and doubtless a good part of the money collected will go toward their maintenance. The third object to which private subscriptions may be devoted is the relief of the numerous poor but respectable persons who from caste prejudices or from a tenacious belief in the sacredness of the purdah system would rather starve than seek aid from the State. The fourth and last object set forth by Government belongs to a later stage in the history of the famine. It is the restoration to their original position, when acute distress is subsiding, of those who have lost their all in the struggle. As the Viceroy-in-Council remarks, a peasant cultivator may often be saved in this way from losing his holding and sinking to the position of a day labourer. Under the four general heads we have named there is a vast field for the exercise of private beneficence, and the insistence of the Government that they do not desire charitable aid in the work of keeping the people from starving need not have the slightest deterrent influence upon the relief funds now started.

THE expedition sent out by the Royal Niger Company to suppress the troublesome Ilorin tribe has met with a cruel fate. The force has been massacred by the enemy, and the officers whose careers are thus suddenly closed, include Consul-General Phillips, Major Crawford, and Captain Boisragon, the commandant of the Niger Protectorate. It is to be feared that in the preparations for the campaign the strength and fighting power of the enemy were under-rated. The object of the expedition was for some time largely a matter of conjecture, but it subsequently became known that the subjugation of the Ilorin tribe was the purpose in view. The tribe is a powerful Mahomedan race, its forces largely consisting of well-armed cavalry. But when it was suggested that Haussa soldiers should be enlisted on the Gold Coast, the Chairman of the Royal Niger Company stated there was no need for this, the trained forces of the Company being sufficient for the work. However, the services of three or four hundred native carriers were engaged, and it would seem that these people have shared the terrible fate of their employers. The vagueness of the destination of the expedition—or at least of the public knowledge concerning it—caused considerable adverse comment on the part of French newspapers. Mr. Labouchere added fuel to the fire, week by week, by salient paragraphs in the veracious pages of *Truth*, which have been regularly translated in Paris. The French Colonial office allowed it to be known that measures had been taken to safeguard French rights in the event of an attempt by the Niger Company to deprive France of the river-way opened up by Commander Tontee and Lieutenant Hourst. The British Colonial office took care to inform the public that it had nothing to do with the expedition. At a later stage, however, the British Government, in reply to a friendly enquiry from the French Cabinet, gave an emphatic assurance that the sphere of operations would not affect French claims or interests.

ON account of the unhealthy condition of Bombay, a proposal is now before the University syndicate for excusing all students of Bombay Colleges from attendance on half the number of prescribed days during the current year. Under the circumstances there is no doubt that the Senate will give their cordial approval to the proposed measure. This proposal will apply to students both in arts and medicine.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay, will arrive in Bombay via Deolali on Wednesday, the 20th instant, by the train arriving at the Victoria Terminus Station at 6-30 a.m. (Railway time). His Excellency's arrival will be private. A salute of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the arrival of his Excellency.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY will return to Bombay from his tour of inspection, arriving at the Victoria Terminus Station at 6-30 a.m. (Railway time), on Friday, the 15th instant, instead of on the 16th. A salute of 17 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the arrival on that day.

THE programme of the G. O. C.'s tour of inspection to Ahmedabad and Baroda has been revised as follows:—Leave Bombay, at 21-30, on the 21st January, arriving at Ahmedabad, at 9-10, on the 22nd; halt here, till the 24th. Leave Ahmedab

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

EGYPT AND THE PLAGUE.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

Dr. J. G. Roggers, the Sanitary Director in Egypt, recommends that a doctor had better leave Cairo at once for Bombay, to study the plague there.

THE INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

The Indian Famine Relief Fund now amounts to ten thousand pounds.

Messrs. Rothschild and Co. have given one thousand pounds, and Messrs. Huth and Co., and Henry S. King and Co., two hundred and fifty pounds each.

Lord George Hamilton has been summoned to Osborne to acquaint her Majesty the Queen with the latest information regarding the Indian Famine.

THE CHOLERA ON THE NUBIA.

The troops on board the Nubia have been ordered to land, and will remain in quarantine at Bovisand Fort during the period of incubation.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE SULTAN OF NUPE.

The *Times* in a telegram from Lagos states that the Niger Company had assembled a force at Lokoja which was to march on the 6th against the Foulah vassals of the Sultan of Nupe at Rabba.

The enemy is estimated to be twenty-two thousand strong.

THE ANTI-INDIAN MOVEMENT AT DURBAN.

The people of Durban continue to hold themselves prepared to prevent the landing of any Indians.

NEW GOVERNOR OF LAGOS.

Major H. E. McCallum, R.E., at present Colonial Engineer of the Straits, has been appointed Governor of Lagos.

FEARFUL DISASTER TO A BRITISH EXPEDITION.

Reuter's correspondent at Bonny telegraphs that the natives have massacred the British expedition to Benin City, including Consul-General Phillips, Major Crawford, Captain Boisragon, Commandant of the Niger Protectorate Troops, Captain Maling, Surgeon Elliott, two Consular officers, two civilians, and a number of native carriers.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION TREATY.

The British American General Arbitration Treaty was signed at Washington, yesterday, and now requires to be ratified by the Senate.

PRINCE LOBANOFF'S SUCCESSOR.

It is definitely announced that Count Muravieff succeeds Prince Lobanoff as Russian Foreign Minister.

NEW INDIAN STERLING LOAN.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

Tenders are invited for the 19th instant for India Bills amounting to one million sterling, payable in three, six, or twelve months.

THE MAILS.

JAN. 11.

The Bombay mails of the 26th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi on the 9th instant.

RICE FOR THE FAMINE DISTRICTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 12.

The East Indian Railway Company is forwarding about one hundred tons of Burma rice daily upcountry. Rolling stock is to be borrowed from the Eastern Bengal State Railway to accommodate more. Two Calcutta firms are making arrangements for very large shipments of rice from Moulmein and Rangoon. A considerable quantity is destined for Bettiah Raj, where the distress is exceptionally severe.

THE GALSTAUN CASE.

In the Queenie case, at the High Court, yesterday, Sir Griffith Evans concluded his address on behalf of the Turf Club. A summary of Mr. Galstaun's defence before the Stewards was read, and Mr. Pugh applied for leave to put in a fresh affidavit regarding the defendant's right and title to land on which the race stand is situated. The case continued to-day.

RELIEF WORKS AND WAGES.

An influential deputation of the British Indian Association waited upon the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal yesterday, to urge the desirability of paying relief works wages in grain imported on behalf of Government, the idea being to relieve the demand upon already existing stocks. Sir Alexander Mackenzie, however, was able to show, that although arrangements have been made to enable Government offices to import grain from any special locality where stocks prove insufficient, there is no fear that private enterprise will fail to keep up the supply generally.

THE PEN TRIALS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PEN, JAN. 11.

Pen was the scene of intense excitement these two days. About twenty thousand people have arrived in town from the district. A public meeting of several thousands was held, yesterday, under the presidency of Rao Saheb Vinayek Shivarao *alias* Balasaheb Dharkar to welcome the Hon'ble Mr. Tilak. The president, in an impressive speech, welcomed Mr. Tilak, who and Professor Paranjpe, secretary, Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, made an effective reply.

Professor Sathe's case was taken up by Mr. Brook to-day. Messrs. Apparao Vaidya and Kanifkar, pleaders from Poona, Purushottam Khare, High Court pleader, and Dattopant Vaidya, solicitor from Bombay, and local pleaders defended the accused. Crowds were anxiously awaiting the result outside. Mr. Khare at the outset applied for separating Mr. Sathe's from Mr. Apte's trial, which application was granted. The Chief Constable of Panvel was the complainant. He and two witnesses were them examined. All of them had nothing to say against Mr. Sathe, and no cross-examination was deemed necessary. The magistrate therefore immediately discharged Mr. Sathe. The decision was received with applause by thousands outside. Mr. Apte's csase was postponed for Wednesday. Messrs. Datar and Gharpure, pleaders, from Paveln, appeared for Mr. Apte.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ballaarat arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia, from Colombo, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, JAN. 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peshawur, arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Mirzapore arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 12.

Mail steamer Rome, from Australia, arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Ernest Simons arrived at Marseilles from Bombay on Sunday, the 10th instant, at 8 a.m.

THE WHITTAKER CASE.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JAN. 12.

Dr. Hehir's re-examination was continued to-day, and witness was in the box the whole day. He agreed with Lyon's Jurisprudence with reference to the pregnancy, and was of opinion that Mrs. Whittaker's pragnancy extended three and a-half months. He was unable to say on oath that from what he saw at the *post-mortem* there had been pregnancy. He believed the idea of suppressed menstruation could scarcely have arisen when he said to Mr. Templeton that Mrs. Whittaker could not go on taking drugs without endangering life. He did not know where Mrs. Whittaker obtained the drugs from, but he did not supply them, nor gave her medicines of any kind. The bruise might have been caused by a long tube used in syringing. It was possible for Miss Da Costa to know if there had been abortion without being told, and he was under the belief that Dr. Lawrie had made a similar discovery. He did not think that the treatment of the patient could have been improved had he told Dr. Lawrie of the abortion. His further reason for not telling Dr. Lawrie was because Mrs. Whittaker expressed antipathy towards Dr. Lawrie and his treatment from the beginning. He told Mr. Templeton on the 16th December that he would be obliged to tell Dr. Lawrie of the circumstances which had transpired, when Mr. Templeton did not object, but as his wife did not know of his intimacy with Mrs. Whittaker before, he saw no reason why she should knew of it now.

Mr. Lowndes being permitted by the Court to put a few questions which did not follow on cross-examination, and Mr. Daly having no objection, witness was asked whether accused assisted him in his work on Medical Jurisprudence, of which Mr. Gribble was joint-author. He replied that Mr. Templeton did so in reading and correcting proof-sheets of the last 50 or 60 pages, and wrote the index. Witness had seen Mr. Templeton and Mrs. Whittaker in the room frequently together, and had observed tokens of intimacy between them on the 16th December, when Mrs. Whittaker, during her illness, addressed Mr. Templeton as Arthur.

In cross-examination on these questions by Mr. Daly, witness admitted this was the first time he mentioned these familiarties. The subject of abortion came into the middle of the book on Medical Jurisprudence, and Mr. Templeton did not revise the proof-sheets of that portion of the book. No one else was present when on one occasion during her illness Mrs. Whittaker put her arms round Mr. Templeton. She was at the time under the influence of narcotic. She was given bromidia, but the object in giving her this was not to render her unconscious, but merely to allay the severity of spasms. He thought it peculiar at the first time he heard of it that Mr. Templeton should have called Mrs. Whittaker, Edith, even after a residence of ten months at his house.

In reply to the Court, witness said Mr. Templeton did work in connection with the Medical Jurisprudence gratuitously. There were about twenty-five or thirty families whose visitors he attended without charging fee. He did not notice familiarity between accused and Mrs. Whittaker prior to the latter's illness.

Mr. Lowndes asked for the microscopic examination of the placenta to be made by Dr. Lawrie and Dr. Hehir in the presence of any doctors appointed by the defence.

Mr. Daly objected to this, and suggested that the placenta be sent to the Chemical Analyser, Bombay, whose report could be accepted under the Code.

The question, however, was held in abeyance.

THE UNSETTLED STATE OF GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, JAN. 8.

THE encounters between Government troops and the revolters are of frequent occurrence. At Corcali of Sunda two Cavalry soldiers with their horses were killed. As they were missed a detachment was sent in search, and unfortunately eight soldiers also disappeared, the remaining having retired, leaving the corpses of their comrades to be the food of birds and beasts. In retaliation for these defeats the famous Datu Nalcoleim denounces peaceful citizens as rebels, and the troops arrest them in their houses and shoot them down and allege they are Ranes. In Pisurlem of Bicholim some people were sowing paddy in the field. They were suddenly pounced upon and made prisoners, and without any judicial proceedings were shot. These proceedings are carried on contrary to the express instructions from the Minister in Lisbon, who ordered only the shooting of those who were found with arms fighting the Government. The newly appointed administrator, Mr. Pigado, at Ponda, ordered the arrest and imprisonment of six individuals, and among them of Mr. Teorotenay Priolcaur who is accused of entertaining friendly relations with the revolters. A force of some hundred persons has marched to Sanquelim to put down the Ranesa. On the 31st December Tuti Narcorium accompanied by a military detachment proceeded to the village of Aint at Sawantwady at mid-nigh and surrounded the house of Gunpat Poclo. Some soldiers entering the house, he surrendered to them, thinking that he was arrested by British authorities. But no sooner did he find out that he was in the hands of the Portuguese soldiers than he cried out for help with all his might. One of the soldiers gave him a sword cut on his shoulder and the other gagged his mouth, and he was rapidly dragged away into Portuguese territory, where Datu Narcorim with a portion of the force has been stationed. Gunpat Poclo was handcuffed and shot dead.

That these murders may not cause general indignation the soldiers resort to the trick of imputing resistance on the part of the victims, and then fire a volley to show that the man was killed in action. The Superintendent of Sawantwady, on being informed of the murder, proceeded to Aint to investigate the matter. In consequence of the dastardly outrage, the natives of Goa who had taken refuge in Sawantwady have retired further into the interior, as they find there is little security in British territory close to the Portuguese frontier. It is reported that the Baron of Cumbarjuva has again asked Dada Ranes to accept the amnesty during the month of December, as it would be beyond the power of Government to grant the same afterwards. The revolters set fire to some houses at Canacona and ill-treated some individuals. While Government have been enlisting soldiers for the new Regiments, the Dessai of Surla has been ordering compulsory recruitment in his own province, each house being obliged to furnish a man.

Mr. Rodrigues, the administrator of Pernem, has been substituted by Captain Queroz, and Mr. Laureiro, the administrator of Ponda, by Mr. Pegado. The Governor-General has granted permission to the students of the medical college to wear a uniform. The Municipal Corporation of Salsette has been dissolved and a Municipal Committee has been appointed in its place. The elective principle by which the Municipal Corporations were voted is gradually abolished as the Chief Municipalities of Ilhas, Salsette, and Bardez are being managed by a committee appointed by Government.

A BILL granting to the Prince of Naples an annua allowance of 1,000,000 lire on the occasion of his marriage was, on Dec. 18, adopted by the Italian Chamber, an amendment by Signor Imbriani being rejected by 263 to 26 votes. The King had sent a message to the Chamber that in order not to increase the public expenditure, he will pay the Treasury every year an equal amount from the Civil List. In the course of the discussion some anti-monarchical utterances from a Socialist deputy evoked loud protests, and a resolution was passed expressing the gratitude and devotion of the Chamber to the King.

FURTHER details are now forthcoming with regard to the German commercial and Industrial mission which is to start for China and Japan towards the end of January next. The mission (says the *Times'* Berlin correspondent) will consist of ten members. The Crefeld Chamber of Commerce, which originated the idea of the mission, will be represented by three members, while the cotton, leather, wool machinery, hardware, and metal trades will each be represented by one member. Herr Schuhmacher, from the Imperial Ministry of the Interior, will accompany the expedition as secretary. The Foreign Office has secured for the enterprise the support of German Consuls and diplomatic representatives throughout China and Japan. Partial reports are to be furnished to the Minister of the Interior during the course of the expedition, and a general report is to be drawn up on its return. The organising committee has allowed members as free a hand as possible with regard to the nature and scope of their investigations, but has forbiden them to enter into personal business relations with Chinese or Japanese houses, in order that the expedition may serve to promote the interests of German industry as a whole, and not merely those of individual firms.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 24.

IN regard to the powers granted to the Government of India by the Supreme Legislative Council to add two crores of rupees to the currency reserve, the "Manchester Guardian" has some strong comments in the alleged intention of Government to employ the additional notes or rupees taken from the reserve, as the case may be, in buying existing rupee paper (that is, the Government rupee bonds) in the market instead of manufacturing new bonds. In that case the Indian Government will not be placed in direct possession of additional funds to the amount of 20,000,000 rupees, but it will save from 600,000 to 700,000 rupees per annum in the form of interest on the bonds purchased by it and lodged in the Currency Department, while the money will, of course, be added to the resources of the banks. The operation will be practically the same as if the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the one hand authorised the Bank of England to increase its fiduciary issue of notes to the amount of £1,000,000 to £1,500,000, and took this addition from the bank for the use of the Government without interest, or, on the other hand, took £1,000,000 to £1,500,000 in sovereigns from the Bank's metallic reserve and authorised the Bank to keep the notes already issued against that reserve in circulation without contraction, and then proceed to buy and look up Consols with the funds thus obtained. We do net suggest that there is any immediate or serious danger in the Indian operation. But it is conceivable that, with the mints closed to silver and the possibility of the rupee becoming increasingly scarce (assuming the cessation of illicit coinage), such financial devices might become extremely dangerous, especially when it is remembered that the rupee itself now circulates at a fictitious value. As a matter of fact the Indian Government is attempting to relieve the stringency by means of uncovered paper money resting on its own credit, instead of by allowing the silver hoards of the people to flow naturally to the mints for coinage to be employed by themselves in the purchase of necessaries. It is particularly desirable that the real nature of the operation in India should be clearly explained at a time when Cobden Club speakers like Lord Farrer and Lord Playfair, who are directly or indirectly responsible for this policy, assert that the advocates of free coinage would violate the doctrines of political economy and the principles of sound finance.

The idea which was prevalent some little time ago that get the end of the year turned and we should have a rapid falling away in the value of money is not nearly so pronounced. It is true that there is a general expectation that easier conditions will prevail than those recently experienced, but it is not likely that there will be a return to anything like the rates current earlier in the year. The supply of loanable capital in the open market is so small that day after day borrowers are under the necessity of going to the Bank of England for assistance. Already a considerable sum has been obtained from that institution, and we have yet to face the end of the year squeeze. The probability, therefore, is that the whole of the dividend money will be anticipated, if not, indeed, the borrowings do not largely exceed the amount to be released. There is also far less assurance that gold will be sent here from the United States, while the possibility of Japan withdrawing its money from the Bank of England has not to be lost sight of. Under these contitions it is well not to build on the expectation of an early return to low money rates.

One will be quite prepared for the statement in the latest number of the *Banker's Magazine* that the movements in the value of public securities during the past month have beens light in every department, a circumstance not at all infrequent during the last month of the year, when both speculative and investment business is usually at low ebb. On balance, however, there has been an increase in the aggregate value of the 325 securities given, as will be seen from the following figures :

Aggregate value of 325 securities on November 21, 1893	£23,196,750,000
Aggregate value of 325 securities on December 19, 1896	£23,198,297,000
Increase	£1,547,000

American Railroad shares have fallen heavily, while Consols and other high-class investment stocks have given way somewhat under the influence of dearer money, but, on the other hand, the rally in South Africans and other departments has more than offset the decline which has occurred in the direction mentioned.

The authority quoted above has some interesting references to the course of Stock Exchange prices during the year 1896, pointing out that in many respects the year 1896, so far as the Stock Exchange is concerned, may be described as satisfactory. For one thing, the year has, on the whole, been much free from the unhealthy speculation which characterised the Kaffir "boom" of 1895. Moreover—and the fact is really noteworthy—notwithstanding the steady liquidation in mining shares which has proceeded throughout the year, and the consequent depreciation to the extent of many millions sterling in that department, the actual total of representative securities in the aggregate (which includes the leading South African shares) shows a net increase for the year of about 75 millions sterling. The highest point was reached in June, when the value of 325 securities stood at 3,279 millions. In January it stood at 3,123 millions, and in the current month at 3,198 millions.

Another project for a railway in West Africa is engaging the attention of the French Colonial Minister, besides that for completing the line between Kayes, on the Senegal River, and Bammako, on the Niger, which has been favourably reported on by the Colonial Budget Committee. This further line shall, it is proposed, start from Konakry, a port on the coast in the French colony of the Rivieres du Sud, and terminate at a point on the Upper Niger called Sormoreia, where the navigable part of the river begins. A French engineer officer, Captain Sallesse, has just returned to Paris from a mission, with which he was entrusted by the Minister for the Colonies, to report on the practicability of the scheme and the best route to be adopted. The main objection to the scheme is that it would compete with the line already projected, but Captain Salesse meets this objection by saying that the line from Konakry would be much preferable to that from Kayes to Bammako. Its length would be three hundred miles ; it would start from a seaport, so that the material brought from France could be much more easily handled than in the case of the other line, which start from Kayes, at a point on the Senegal River which can only be reached, by steamer, during a few months in the year. Captain Salesse admits that the line he proposes would tap a smaller extent of country than the other, but the country is much richer and much better watered, thus offering greater facilities for the establishment of factories along the line where the raw products of the country could be made ready for export. Captain Salesse's proposed line would pass to the back of the British colony of Sierra Leone ; and not the least of its advantages from the French point of view would be that it would deflect some of the trade of the interior to a French port. The difficulties of building such a line are, however, very great, as may be gathered from the account recently given of this part of Africa by Colonel Trotter when describing the work of the Franco-British Delimitation Commission, of which he was a member.

The Tokio Chamber of Commerce, reporting at the instance of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, has made the following suggestions as to the measures necessary for the development of direct trade between Japan and foreign countries :—(1) An increase in the number of Consulates, and the exercise of greater care in selecting Consuls ; (2) the increase of banking facilities, as competition between Japanese banks established in foreign ports would be productive of beneficial results : (3) the education of men, so that they shall be well acquainted with the condition of business in foreign countries ; (4) the extention and improvement of the Custom-houses, and the general system of conducting business ; (5) the Government's orders for foreign-made articles should be entrusted to Japanese merchants as far as possible, and the official procedure usually observed in the purchase of foreign articles should be simplified as much as possible ; (6) the extension of steam routes to foreign ports ; (7) the establishment of sample bazaars, so that the Japanese merchants may be made acquainted with manufactures and produce, domestic as well as foreign ; (8) steps should be taken to secure uniformity of manufactures, and prevent deterioration of their quality.

The appointment of the Commission to inquire into the prospects of the West Indian sugar-growing islands may have the effect of starving off a new sugar bounty agitation in the country, but it will not enable the Government to evade some awkward questions in the House of Commons. The terms of the reference are very comprehensive, but they are not exact enough to please everybody, and great curiosity is expressed on both sides of politics as to the real nature of the inquiry which the Commission is to undertake. If this is to amount merely to a pleasure excursion for the very able gentlemen who have been appointed, with nothing to be looked for at the close of their investigations beyond a report of purely academic interest on the causes of the decline of the sugar industry and the reasons why it is not likely to rehabilitate itself. the very general feeling is that it will not be worth the expense attending it. The Government will certainly be called upon when the House meets for an explanation from the Opposition benches, but I hear that the Protectionists on the Ministerial side are also stirring in the matter. They are admittedly not in the least interested in an inquiry into the "conditions and prospects" of the sugar industry, unless it is also to include the consideration of the feasibility of the immediate imposition of countervailing duties, and they will make this quite clear when the House meets—probably upon the Address, if it is found convenient to raise the question in that way. The Commission will meet on the last day of the year at the Colonial Office, and will receive evidence from traders and others interested in the West Indian colonies between that date and January 13, when the Commissioners sail in the Don for British Guiana. Their itinerary subsequently will be as follows :—From Demerara to Trinidad, where cocoa as well as sugar will be dealt with ; from Trinidad to Grenada and St. Vincent, probably to Barbadoes. The Commissioners then go north to St. Lucia, Antigua, and St. Kitts, possibly visiting Dominica and Montserrat. In Jamaica an extended inquiry will be made. New York is the last place on the list, and the inquiry there will be as to how West Indian trade is affected by the United States tariff and other arrangements. The tour is to last over four months.

A curious development of modern industrial and trade conditions is the fact that China is beginning to take lessons from India in regard to the preparation, or, as it is called, the "manufacture" of tea. We suppose that no authority on tea will dispute that the finest Chinese teas are still in every respect superior to any tea that either India or Ceylon can produce. Much, however, depends on the preparation of the leaf for the market, and it is, we believe, a maxim among experts that well-prepared Indian or Ceylon teas ars much more desirable than badly prepared China teas. There seems also for some years past to have been a very decided deterioration in the preparation of China teas, and it is no doubt largely due to the fact that enormous quantities of very interior China teas having been placed on the market that the trade in Indian and Ceylon teas has so rapidly grown. It now appears that an enterprising Foochow "manufacturer" of tea has taken steps for the introduction of the Indian methods and appliances for tea-curing into China, with the object of arresting the decadence of the China tea trade and reviving the reputation of the China growths. The Foochow tea merchant in question has paid a visit to India and Ceylon in order to study the process of curing there, and he has, in consequence, introduced important changes in the methods of picking, withering, and fermenting the leaf in China. It has been decided to pursue these reforms, and a number of other tea merchants in China have combined for the importation of Western tea-rolling machinery.

Both the currency and the tariff questions are being increasingly recognised as real issues in the United States, and during the coming year they are likely to be revived in full force and to become the causes of very severe struggle both in Congress and out of it. This is very plainly indicated in the following remarks by the New York "Commercial and Financial Chronicle" under date December 12:—"What business man as a rule mean by currency reform is obviously a radical change. Those who voted for Mr. M'Kinley, whether Democrats or Republican, cannot now object to a higher tariff ; they voted for him knowing that Protection was one feature of the policy he represented. But while they voted with full knowledge in that respect sacrificing a lesser for a higher principle, they have a right to claim that the higher principle shall likewise be faithfully lived up to. We do not write because we think the public have any ground at present for the belief that currency reform will not be undertaken in a thorough, redical way. The action of the Banking and Currency Committee (inviting proposals from commercial, financial, and industrial organisations) we assume is proof that it will be. That body in substance says it wants light. Accepting that as the only proper inference from its act, we desire in response to fix the attention of the Committee on the currency congestion in New York. Congestion is a timely and highly useful instructor if closely studied. What we call money is piling up here week by week, although there is no demand for it.

Greek legislators have at last commenced the debate on the subject of the negotiations with the foreign holders of Greek Debt. There are evidently some members of the Chamber who are in sympathy with the claims put forward by the representatives of foreign bondholders, and who recognise how the credit of Greece has been and is being impaired by the absence of any arrangement. M. Karapanos, according to the *Times* correspondent, in the course of an important speech stated that in the new Budget "the revenue was estimated below the actual probabilities and the expenditure higher than was necessary. Although the expenses of administration for the last eight years averaged 60,000,000 drachmas they were set down in the present Budget as 67,000,000. The proposal to reduce the 30 per cent. offered by M. Tricoupis to 27½ per cent. had justly excited the indignation of the bondholders. Greece could pay 30 per cent. and something more. While he approved the concession of *plus-values*, he considered the Government too sensitive on the subject of foreign control and recommended the reorganisation of the existing special service of the foreign debt by the admission of some foreigners possessing the confidence of the bondholders to the management."

The American Railroad market in New York was unfavourably affected by various rumours respecting further banking failures, one of which, at least, turned out to be well founded, it being subsequently announced that the Bank of Minnesota had closed its doors. This is reported to be the oldest bank in the city. According to its last balance-sheet the resources and liabilities stood at about the same figure, namely, 3,320,000dols. At Chicago there was a small run on the Illinois Trust Savings Bank owing to the similarity of its name to the National Bank of Illinois. Some deposits were also withdrawn from various smaller institutions. The position altogether is not by any means a satisfactory one ; but it is hoped that any further unfavourable developments will be confined within comparatively narrow limits.

WITH reference to the foregoing, Reuter's Agency understands, that the question which has arisen at Fao was that of the claim of the Turkish authorities to search British vessels proceeding up the Shatt-el-Arab to Persian ports. Certain representations having been made to the Porte on this subject the matter may now be regarded as in process of satisfactory arrangement.

ALARMING FIRE IN THE FORT.

THE CURRENCY OFFICE IN DANGER.

THE public mind is so disturbed at present that comparatively little in the way of disaster is required to cause great excitement and alarm. Hence when large volumes of smoke were seen issuing yesterday morning, about twenty minutes to eleven, from Meadow Street, an immense concourse of people assembled both in that street and in the broader thoroughfare of Hornby Road. During the short space of time that the fire lasted ignorant people indulged in wild speculations and conjectures, and went to the absurd length of saying that the prophesy that a big fire would break out to kill the germs of the plague had been realised ; and that it would devastate nearly half the city. It was found that the outbreak had occurred on the top-floor of the two storied-business premises, opposite the Bombay Club, situated between Messrs. Phillips and Co. on the north and Messrs. Evans Fraser and Co. and the Currency Bank on the south. The ground floor of the building is occupied by Messrs. J. Neuberg and Co., tobacconists, Messrs. G. S. Kale and Co., opticians, and Messrs. Khanjimul Bhugwandas, jewellers. The first floor is occupied with the branch office of Messrs. George Bell and Sons, publishers, with the consulting rooms of Mr. J. S. Campbell, Dental Surgeon, and with the office of the Commercial Bank of India.

The top floor, where the outbreak took place, is occupied by Mr. Thomas Paar, photographic artist, successor to Messrs. F. Ahrle and Co. The fire had obtained a good hold by the time it was noticed, and before the Fort engine arrived the whole of the floor was enveloped in flames. It appears that, at about half-past ten o'clock, Mr. Muncherji Hormusji Mody, assistant to Mr. Thomas Paar, was warming on a *sigaree* sensitized papers in the printing room. After finishing this he went into an adjoining room to print some negatives, and while doing so, smelt something burning. He went into the adjoining room where the *sigares* was placed, but discovered nothing wrong. The smell being still powerful, he suspected something was burning and ran into the studio and saw the screens in flames. He ran to the first floor, and informed Mr. Parr that a fire had broken out upstairs. In the meantime volumes of dense smoke were seen issuing from the room, and attracted the attention of the hall porter of the Bombay Club. Raising an alarm, he hurried up to the Fort Fire-brigade station and informed Mr. Wilson, who at once made his engine ready, and was on the spot without loss of time. The fire having broken out during office hours, the clerks were on the premises, and began to remove the furniture. The scene was most exciting. The work of salvage was very quickly done, and both Meadow Street and Hornby Row were promptly lined with a varied assortment of goods, taken from the various offices in and around the building. The men of Mr. J. Neuberg removed the furniture of that establishment, which was carried to a safe distance under the portico of the Bombay Club, and it was not in any way injured. The valuable articles and jewellery of Kanjimull were removed on to the road in Meadow Street. The fact that the building had entrances on both sides greatly facilitated the removal of the goods. On the arrival of the Fort engine, which was stationed at the junction of Meadow Street and Hornby Row, the hose was thrown along both sides and vigorously used. Other engines came in quick succession, and so rapidly was the work performed that the fire was soon got under, and within half-an-hour was practically suppressed. Mr. Stranack, the accountant, and the whole of the staff were in office at the time, and had everything of any value out of the office in less than 10 minutes after the alarm of fire and safely lodged in the office of the Credit Lyonnais.

The police, under Superintendent Brewin and Inspector George, had to direct their attention to keeping the mob of people at a distance and to see that the articles removed from the shops were not stolen. The brigade were meanwhile actively engaged in suppressing the fire. In a few minutes it was brought under control, and practically extinguished within half-an-hour after the outbreak had been discovered. The engine from Colaba and the Central Fire Brigade stations promptly followed the Fort engine, and the work of extinguishing was at once commenced under the skilful direction of Mr. Nichols, the chief of the fire-brigade. A line of hose was carried into the burning building from the Esplanade Road, while another was run up from an adjoining building. With a copious supply of water they began to play upon the flames, which were curling out of the windows. A line of hose was also taken by means of the fire-escape on to the burning floor and played on the roof, which was practically demolished. Another hose was also directed from Meadow Street, and the combined efforts of the fire-brigade successfully combated the fire, which was extinguished with comparative immunity from damage to the premises and the surrounding buildings, which were quite untouched. The damage to the furniture belonging to Mr. Thomas Parr is estimated at Rs. 1,500, and that to the premises, which are owned by Mr. Hyderali Cassumji, roughly put down at the same amount. The property belonging to Mr. Thomas Parr was insured at Rs. 15,000. The whole premises are also covered by insurance.

Messrs. Kanjimull Bhugwandas and Co. have sustained damage to the extent of Rs. 5,000 by their goods being saturated with water during their removal from the shop. The whole property was insured. The stock of the Commercial Bank was also insured with the Royal Insurance Company.

WANT OF TRAIN ACCOMMODATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Owing to considerable people, who could not remain in Bombay, but could neither leave their businesses unattended, having had settled themselves in the suburbs and even as far as Thana and Kalyan to enable them to come back and attend to their business daily, the strain on the passenger traffic of the G. I. P. Railway Company has increased beyond measure. Consequently the morning trains from Kalyan are all filled up, even to suffocation. This state of things has been going on for upwards of a month. To-day, I was myself a passenger by the up Poona train, arriving at Victoria Terminus at 11-15 a.m. (Madras time). By the time the train left Thanna for Byculla, there were nearly thirty passengers herded together in a small compartment for ten passengers, and I had therefore to travel in that compartment for half-an-hour, until the train arrived at Byculla, where I got down and shifted myself in another carriage, where some of the Byculla passengers having got down, there was room for one or two passengers. This state of things was common up to Byculla; for all compartments, as one of my friends, who was also a passenger by the same train, showed to the station-master at Thanna. The railway company seems to have, though late, realized this, and it intends to run one or two additional trains. One train leaving Kalyan at 11-30 a.m., or thereabout, has been put on since Saturday last, but the timing of this train is far from being suitable to the class of the public for whose convenience the arrangement ought to be intended. Great bulk of the passengers who go to fill the Poona train to ever-crowding are business men. The convenient trains would be only those which would enable them to reach Bombay a short time before 12 (local time). The new train having been timed to reach Bombay at about 1-15 p.m. (Madras time), a very unseasonable hour for business, the Poona train is the only convenient train found. It will secure immense public good if you will kindly bring this to the notice of the proper authorities to get the evil, if not removed, at least minimised. It may, perhaps, entice away the bulk of the crowd in the Poona train, if the new train, leaving Kalyan at 11-30 a.m., be made to leave Kalyan at 10-30 a.m. (Madras time), reaching Bombay 12-15 (Madras time) as a local train It will save also to the company the necessity of the present 11-40 Kurla local, as this train may come at precisely the same time at Kurla and save its purpose.—Yours, &c.,

PUBLICUS.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 10 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Cases.	Deaths.
A (Fort and Colaba)	8	5
B (Mandvie)	4	3
C (Bhuleshwar)	23	8
D (Girgaum)	14	3
E (Byculla)	47	16
F (Parel)	0	5
G (Mahim)	6	4
Arthur Road Hospital	0	4
Parsee Hospital	0	2
Jain Hospital	0	1
St. George's Hospital	0	2
Found on road	0	1
Total...	103	54

IMPORTANT PROPOSALS FOR STAMPING OUT THE DISEASE.

During the brief time he has been in Bombay Dr. Cleghorn, the Surgeon-General with the Government of India, has been actively engaged in investigating the present situation and in discussing remedial measures with the authorities and with experts. The Surgeon-General has just held a conference in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall with a number of medical men, who have had special opportunities of becoming acquainted with the outbreak. An interchange of views took place as to the present character and extent of the outbreak. The result of the conference was that all the doctors present signed a letter from the Surgeon-General to the Government of India, recommending that, as the best means of cutting short the visitation, an endeavour should be made to effect the evacuation as far as practicable of the inmates of all houses in which deaths from the disease have occurred. With this view camps, on the line of cholera camps, should be established to which the healthy inhabitants of affected houses should be moved, and their effects transferred there at the public cost. If possible patients should be induced to remove to caste or other hospital, but in the event of their preferring to remain in their homes, they should be allowed to do so, as the case would run its course in a limited time. As soon as a house is evacuated the Health Department is to take possession of it and thoroughly disinfect it, removing the roof and partitions or other obstructions to the free entry of light or air. With a view to give effect to these proposals on an adequate scale, it is recommended that committees of the various communities should be formed to co-operate with the authorities.

In reference to the same meeting a correspondent gives the following more detailed particulars :—

Dr. Cleghorn, Surgeon-General with the Government of India, explained at a meeting of some of the medical gentlemen the purpose for which he as come to Bombay. He said the Government of India were very anxious to prevent the plague prevailing in Bombay from spreading to other parts of the country ; and it was intended to pass short legislative enactments to secure the object in view. He had therefore come to hold a consultation with some of the principal medical gentlemen of Bombay before any legislative measures were adopted. On Saturday last, Dr. Cleghorn held a private consultation with three Native medical gentlemen at the office of the local Surgeon-General in the Town Hall ; and, on Monday afternoon, he held another consultation in the same office, when there were present : Surgeon-General Dr. Cook, Professor Haffkine, Dr. Hankin, Dr. Arnott, Dr. Childe, Dr. Sidney Smith, Dr. Weir, Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, Dr. Temuljee Bhicajee Nariman, Dr. N. F. Surveyor, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, and Dr. A. G. Viegas. Dr. Cleghorn submitted to the meeting a memorandum he had prepared on behalf of the Government of India, the main points of which were as follows :—(1) The plague is not infectious, but is to a certain extent contagious, and therefore the poison remains in the place where it originated. (2) The authorities should be empowered to eject the healthy residents of infected houses forcibly, and to keep them in a separate and safer place. (3) The affected person should be allowed to remain in his residence where he caught the plague, or, should he desire it, be removed to an hospital. (4) With regard to infected houses, the authorities should be empowered to place them solely in charge of the Municipality, to be burnt or destroyed, or altered or demolished partly at their discretion.

On the opinions of the gentlemen present being invited, Professor Haffkine expressed himself freely against the second proposal to forcibly eject healthy persons from an infected house, for the reason that it would be carrying the poison to another place where it did not exist before. It was ressonable to suppose that those persons might have been affected by some of the bacilli before their removal to a new place. Professor Haffkine was of opinion that the plague, which had rooted itself in Bombay, would not be subdued by any measures for providing better ventilation and more sunlight in affected places ; but that, as was the case in other countries, it would abate after its strength was exhausted. In support of this view, Professor Haffkine mentioned that, on the slopes of the Himalayas, where there was an abundance of ventilation and sunlight, the plague had established a firm hold. He therefore attached greater importance to measures for the prevention of the plague spreading to other places outside Bombay, and suggested a complete isolation of Bombay from communication with other parts of the world. He suggested the establishment of a military outpost round Bombay, and the total prohibition of any thing or any body going out of the city. If any person wished to leave Bombay, he should be placed under quarantine for a certain period before he was allowed to leave the limits of the city.

The local medical gentlemen considered this latter suggestion of Professor Haffkine to be a hazardous one, and wanted time to ponder over it as well as the second proposal of Dr. Cleghorn. They expressed their opinion, that notwithstanding the abundance of ventilation and sunlight on the slopes of the Himalayas, the continuance of the plague was probably owing to the circumstances of the people shutting themselves up in their dark huts and hovels to seek shelter from the snowfall and the chill of the locality.

The proceedings of the meeting then terminated.

THE STATE OF MANDVIE.

It is ascertained that within the last few days a great many residents of Mandvie have returned to that district which, instead of being half-deserted, as it was for some some weeks, is in danger of becoming as overcrowded as ever. Considerable numbers of rats, apparently in good health and spirits, are now to be seen at Mandvie. This is regarded as a satisfactory sign that the disease from which they suffered so severely at the beginning of the outbreak has virtually disappeared in Mandvie. Now that the pestilence has left Mandvie, and the harbour side of the city, generally it is a question whether quarantine should not be applied to ships and passengers coming from Karachi, where a very virulent form of plague is prevalent. There is certainly a danger that passengers from that port bringing with them new infection and that landing in Mandvie and other localities near the harbour, may re-introduce the disease in an aggravated form. Karachi could not complain of the step, seeing that though they suffer from the plague, the authorities of the port still apply quarantine to vessels arriving from Bombay.

SERIOUS OUTBREAK AT A WORLEE VILLAGE.

We mentioned the other day that the fishermen of the village of Dharavi were so afraid of the prevailing fever that they had taken steps to forcibly keep away any of the poorer classes of Bombay who might make their appear

but are entirely lacking in light and ventilation. The situation of the village on the slope of a hill and overlooking the sea is an excellent one. But in the absence of the drainage, the dirty habits of the people and their wasteful misuse of water in their unventilated huts make it a place, where any pestilence that has broken out can only be got under with difficulty. The Health Officer has reported to the Municipal Commissioner that it is absolutely necessary that huts should be constructed on the open space near the shore, to which the inhabitants of infected houses could be removed. Dr. Weir also proposes the cutting off of the water-supply in the interior of the huts and the placing of stand-pipes in the vicinity; also lime-washing of huts in which deaths have not taken place. The people are very turbulent, and are resisting the erection of huts on the open ground near their settlement, and it is therefore deemed necessary to take precaution for the protection of the people who will have these works executed.

THE MILL-HANDS.

The work of the Lord Ray Mill has been stopped for a fortnight in consequence of the jobbers refusing to stay.

The Presidency Mills, Ferguson Road, and the Lukmidas Khimji Mills, at De Lisle Road, stopped working on Monday last, owing to the mill-hands being insufficient to work them.

THE PRESENT POSITION.

Last evening, the Surgeon-General, accompanied by the Municipal Commissioner, the Health Officer, the Drainage Engineer, and Dr. Jennings, paid a tour of inspection to Nagpada.

The most seriously affected districts now are Byculla and Bhuleshwar, and in both the work of disinfecting houses, by removing tiles from the roof and by lime-washing, is being vigorously carried on, Mr. James having, as far as possible, concentrated his staff on these districts.

The work of the Health Department is considerably hampered by the prevalence of ordinary sickness among the employees. The cases of bubonic fever amongst them are extremely few.

The bubonic fever broke out, on Monday last, in the Pond, at Girgaum, a cook in the service of Mr. M. Tighe, the pondkeeper, having been attacked with the malady. On the Municipal authorities being informed, a man was at once despatched to convey the man to the hospital, but on the arrival of the man the patient had disappeared.

Inspector Flanagan, of the Mounted Police, who is now being treated in the St. George's Hospital, is progressing favourably, the fever having come down to 101°.

Takta Haji Abdul Ismael, a Mahomedan mendicant, aged thirty-five years, having no fixed place of residence, was found dead on the Jackeria Musjid Road, on Monday morning. Deceased arrived in Bombay from Mecca, about two months ago, and since then had been suffering from fever and cough. He was under treatment at the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital up to ten days ago, when he left of his own accord. On the 9th instant, he was attacked with the bubonic fever, and he died on Monday morning last.

Two cases of bubonic fever are reported to have taken place in the lazaretto, at Revia Magos, Goa, and another death at the lazaretto, at Marmugoa.

A meeting of the Hindu members of the general committee, appointed at a public meeting, held some time ago, was held, last evening, at Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldass' house, Girgaum, when it was resolved to open a hospital for Hindu patients suffering from the plague. A working committee was appointed, and a sum of Rs. 1,000 was subscribed on the spot. Dr. M. G. Dessai has consented to act as Honorary Physician, and Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna as Honorary Consulting Physician.

QUARANTINE AGAINST KARACHEE.

The following telegram, dated the 8th January 1897, from Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador, at Constantinople, has been published for general information:—"Fifteen days' quarantine with rigorous disinfection imposed on all pilgrim ships coming from India including Karachi. Should a case of plague occur on voyage or at Lazaret, the ships can either return or undergo twenty days' quarantine from the date of the last case. Property of persons dying of the plague and all suspected objects will be burnt.

QUARANTINE AT TUTICORIN.

Messrs. MacKinnon Mackenzie and Co. (the British India Steam Navigation Company) inform us that their Tuticorin agents have wired to them as follows:—"Passengers from Bombay not allowed to proceed hence Colombo unless doctor certifies eight days' stay here."

DR. WATERS' LECTURE.

In reference to the arguments contained in the lecture of Dr. G. Waters, as to the effect of a general and thorough use of lime-wash upon the mortality from plague, we have been furnished with the following statistics of deaths from all causes, taken from Municipal records since the date that lime-washing has been in force, both under the Port Trust and the Municipality:—

Dates.	Total deaths.	Still-born.	Exclusive of Still-born.	Death-rate.
Dec 21th	276	2	274	121·70
28th	258	3	255	113·26
29th	264	3	261	123·10
27th	273	4	269	119·18
28th	292	3	289	128·36
29th	263	5	258	114·59
30th	275	2	273	121·25
31st	209	3	206	91·49
Jan. 1st 1897	258	1	257	114·15
2nd	277	3	274	121·70
3rd	226	3	223	99·04
4th	224	3	221	98·16
5th	260	4	256	113·70
6th	248	5	243	107·93
7th	230	3	228	101·26
8th	213	3	210	93·27
9th	197	2	195	86·61

GRIEVANCES OF THE OWNERS OF HACK CONVEYANCES.

Owing to the general exodus of the people, consequent on the bubonic fever, the owners of the victorias have greatly suffered, and they say they do not know where to pay their wheel-tax and income-tax from. While at this time of the last year the driver of each victoria used to earn four or five rupees a day, he now barely gets eight annas, which is hardly sufficient to feed the animal and pay the rent of the stable. There are at present 912 hack victorias in this city, the owner of each conveyance paying an annual wheel-tax of Rs. 63, in addition to Rs. 10 as income-tax, bringing annually something like Rs. 65,000 into the coffers of the Municipality. All the Marwaries and money-lenders have left the city, and as these people have at present no source to obtain the money to pay their wheel-tax, they have been requesting the authorities to do something for them.

About 2 o'clock, on Monday afternoon, Mr. Moir, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, solicitors, waited on Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, on behalf of some five hundred owners of hack victorias, all of whom were present, and presented a petition, in which they stated that they were unable to pay their annual wheel-tax of Rs. 63, and the income-tax of Rs. 10 per each conveyance, as the bubonic fever in the town had driver away the people, who were in the habit of using their conveyances They requested that they might not be asked to pay the tax before the 1st of April next. The petitioners stated that their drivers and grooms had run away on account of the plague, leaving the owners in deplorable circumstances, having themselves to attend to their horses and gharries, and that they just now did not know how to pay the taxes—in fact they were unable to do so.

Mr. Vincent informed Mr. Moir that he heartily sympathised with the petitioners, whose grievances he would represent to the Municipal Commissioner, who would, no doubt, put it before the Standing Committee, with a view of getting something done for them. In the meanwhile, the Commissioner stated, he would put off the licensing for a few days.

The petitioners, in taking leave, stated that they would hold on as long as they possibly could, but if nothing was done for them, they would strike work, however unwilling they might be to do so.

It appears that in the beginning of December, the owners also presented a petition to the Municipal Commissioner, asking him to reduce their wheel-tax to one-half. The Commissioner told them then that he could not do so.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, 247 deaths were registered from all causes in the whole city.

THE EPIDEMIC AMONG PARSEES

On account of the prevailing epidemic, it has been decided to keep the three schools of the Parsee Girls' Schools Association closed till the 31st inst.

A sum of Rs. 2,65b-5-0 has up to date been subscribed for the maintenance of the special fever hospital for Parsees.

The total number of Parsees who have died of the plague has been estimated at 133 up to date.

In consequence of a number of bamboo-coolies, who chiefly worked in the docks, having left Bombay, some difficulty has been experienced in finding a sufficient number of hands to carry on the usual work. Mr. Dhunjeeboy Bomanjee Mistry, the contractor for supplying labourers to the British India Company and the Merewether Dry Dock, has been adopting special measures to induce the men to stick to their work. He has promised to give a special plague pension to the mother, widow, or other near relative of any of his labourers who might die of the plague.

THE PARSEES IN NOWSARI.

The dread of the plague has carried more Parsee families to Nowsari than to any other city in Gujerat, owing to its salubrious climate and the excellent toddy which is to be had there. The streets have in consequence put on an unusual bustle and excitement; and the runaways, having no busines of any kind on hand, spend the day in pastimes and merry-making. Crowds of males and females parade the streets during the live-long day in search of something to occupy their attention. Large concourses of new comers arrive daily, and add to the difficulties of the situation. For want of sufficient accommodation, people are content to pack themselves up like sheep in small narrow houses and rooms. They raise subscriptions among themselves, and make vows, and perform religious ceremonies for the disappearance of the plague in Bombay. Sufferers from the plague are not allowed to enter the city, but are detained in a special hospital near the railway station, which the Subha is good enough to visit daily to make enquiries as to the condition of the sufferers and to afford them every relief. Nearly all the cases, however, terminate fatally.

WAS THE BUBONIC PLAGUE IMPORTED FROM CHINA?

Among other conjectures as to the origin of the plague in Bombay, is one that it might have been imported by a passenger from China. The conjecture finds an illustration in an incident connected with the last steamer from China. On the day after the steamer had left China, one of the firemen discovered to be suffering from the plague was kept apart from the rest of the men on board, and was given suitable treatment. On the arrival of the steamer in Bombay, the sufferer was sent to the Municipal Hospital, where he is now under medical treatment.

THE PANIC AMONG THE STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With your usual attention to the welfare of the student-world, you will give publication to this letter in your influential columns. Now, it is no longer a secret that the plague in Bombay is doing its work faithfully without any consideration of caste or creed. Some of the mills, as I have read in your columns yesterday, have been closed for want of sufficient hands. Even the High Court pleaders wanted to move the Chief Justice to close the courts for a month and a-half, but owing to certain considerations they petitioned the court to change the working hours. Thousands of men are leaving Boubay, fearing to be attacked by the plague. When things have reached to such a pitch, how very kind it is for our University, which is composed of the select wisdom of the Presidency, to compel students to keep terms in the colleges, especially in the law classes, where the number of lectures delivered is so small. The University does not directly compel the students to endanger their lives by coming to Bombay, but the limit of age for Government service and certain other considerations, entice them to get themselves ensnared. A friend of mine, keeping his term at the law college, fell a prey to the plague, poor fellow! He preferred the loss of his life to that of the year. But those who are acquainted with the circumstances through which an Indian student is required to make his way, will not blame his choice. How many such cases might be occurring daily, and the afflicted parents cursing the University. In law classes, where the burden of studies falls entirely on students, it is quite unjust to compel them to endanger their lives to attend a few lectures. The parents out of Bombay are not willing to send their sons to attend the colleges. Will not the University be conferring a boon upon the law students by exempting them from keeping the first term, which ends in April? Fees for the said term may be taken, and the number of lectures be doubled in the next term, if required.—Yours, &c.,

D.

Indore, Jan. 10.

DR. WATERS AND LIME-WASHING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to offer my humble but heartfelt thanks to Dr. Waters for his very able and timely lecture on the present misfortune of Bombay, I mean the plague, that has appeared in your to-day's issue. I am a poor man, living in a chawl that knew no lime-washing for a decade at least. But now, as the kind Municipal executive are pressing the owners of chawls to have them thoroughly lime-washed, the stingy Bania landlords of chawls are obliged to do so. But in many chawls they will find that the rooms of the tenants are not lime-washed inside, but the outer superstructure is the only thing that has been favoured with lime-washing, and that, too, now after ten or twelve years. The chawl in which I live had the same sort of attention shown lately at first, but when I humbly importuned the manager of the chawl to have our rooms lime-washed, as there happened a plague case quite close to us, he very reluctantly granted my request. But if any Municipal Executive would kindly come over to see the place, he will find how in a sort of perfunctory manner the work is done. I think the inside of every house must be quarterly examined by the Municipal executive.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 12. DINANATH RAMJI.

DR. YERSIN AND HIS PLAGUE SPECIFIC.

THE SCIENTIST AT COLOMBO.

The M.M. steamer "Caledonien," which arrived here last night, had on board a French scientist, whose arrival in the East was being anxiously looked forward to by the plague-stricken people in Bombay and Karachi. We refer to Dr. Yersin, the French scientist, who, it is reported, has been successful in discovering a serum by means of which he can cope with the pestilence that is now devastating Bombay and its adjacent port. Allopathic methods seem, as far as they at present go, to be of little use in regard to the epidemic which is undoubtedly spreading and the people of the afflicted cities had looked to the early arrival of the Doctor as a possible means of relief from the disaster that had befallen them. We very much regret, therefore, to be the medium by which they will receive

A SEVERE DISAPPOINTMENT.

Dr. Yersin, we learned as soon as he arrived, is prevented from going to Bombay for a month at least; it being necessary for him to go first to Annam to procure the serum he proposes to use on patients, and which is obtained from horses. When Dr. Yersin made his discovery, when the plague was dying out at Hongkong, he inoculated a number of horses at a special laboratory which he formed in Annam, and they will at this time be yielding the serum removed from them. This is a work that Dr. Yersin alone can perform, and he set out from France for Saigon to carry out the operation and to recollect the medicine, with a view to using it in the future, wherever there was a call for it. He had

NO IDEA OF GOING TO BOMBAY

when he set out, but, after his departure from France, evidently, the French Government received from the Government of Bombay an application for the doctor's aid, and, on the 29th of December, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs cabled through Mons. Ruinat (the French Consul at Colombo) to Dr. Yersin telling him to collect his serum with all speed, and to proceed to Bombay to give what relief he could. On

THE DOCTOR'S ARRIVAL,

Mr. Ruinat at once let him have M. Hanotaux's message and he and the Doctor then had a council of war as to the way to give the best effect to the French Minister's wishes. The result was that they soon came to an agreement that the best thing was for Dr. Yersin to go straight on to Saigon by the "Caledonien," and return with all possible speed. No good could come of his going to Bombay first. He accordinly

WENT ON BY THE "CALEDONIEN"

this morning, when she left for the Far East. He expects to find everything ready for him to begin operations on the horses, and, if he is not disappointed, he will only stay there a matter of from three to four days and then return by M. M. boat through Colombo and proceed direct to Bombay, which he hopes to reach about the 18th of February. The news was wired to Calcutta and Bombay by M. Ruinat this morning, his telegrams to the French Consul at Bombay and to the French Consol at Calcutta being practically worded similarly.

THE MESSAGE TO BOMBAY

was: "Yersin arrived last night. I have given him telegram from Calcutta, and also your letter. It is absolutely necessary for him to go and prepare serum in Annam according to telegraphic instructions from Hanotaux, Minister for Foreign Affairs. Yersin hopes to reach Bombay 18th February. Letter follows, addressed to the Consul-General at Calcutta."

DR. YERSIN,

we may add, is a comparatively young man, apparently not being more than 40 years of age. He was for some time a French Colonial Surgeon, and then became largely interested in M. Pasteur's work and he is now a prominent member of the Pasteur cult at Paris. He is a specialist, therefore, at this kind of work, and it is to be hoped that the discovery he has made will prove a real anddote to the plague. It has to have its real trial yet, but it was tried in a case or two in the Hongkong epidemic, just before the plague faded out there, and it was believed to work the cures effected. Its real merit is apparently to be gauged in India, unless the plague happily ceases before the Doctor returns.—*Times of Ceylon (Jan. 7).*

COULD THE PLAGUE ATTACK ENGLAND?

It is only a little more than two hundred years writes the *Hospital*, since London suffered from a terrible epidemic which carried off about 70,000 people, and is known in history as the Great Plague of London. For three hundred years before that event plague had been more or less prevalent in various parts of Europe, and had over and over again taken an epidemic form and caused great loss of life. In the fifteenth, in the sixteenth, and in the seventeenth centuries successive epidemics recurred; but since then England has been free. The disease receded eastwards, most of the countries in Europe becoming clear of it towards the end of the seventeenth century; Poland, Russia, and the Danubian countries, however, remained affected till considerably later. But the disease seems always to have persisted in one part or another of that vague geographical expression—the East, and has again and again stretched out its tentacles to gather victims in Turkey, in Russia, and along the shores of the Mediterranean. At last, about 1815, the shores of the Mediterranean became free, not however, from the disease avanishing but merely from it retiring still more to the east, into the mountainous district of Kurdestan. Plague has neither died away nor changed its character. In 1853 there was an outbreak in Arabia, and others have occurred again and again in the same part, the last taking place so lately as 1889. In an outbreak on the Volga in 1878, as in the old "black death," whole villages were destroyed, the general mortality being nearly 90 per cent. of the attacks. In China plague has probably been endemic for a long time, but, as in all other countries, its epidemic virulence has varied greatly from time to time. In 1894, however, it broke out again in Canton, and was quicly carried to Hong Kong, and now—as everybody knows—we have it in Bombay, and probably Calcutta.

Whether the suspicious cases that have recently occurred in London, and have been investigated by the Local Government Board, have been cases of plague or not, it at least becomes a matter of no small interest to inquire how far England may consider herself safe from the ravages of this terrible disease. No dout the sanitary conditions in which many of the people live have been vastly improved since the time of the black death of the fourteenth century. But both then and in the time of the Great Plague many smug and comfortable citizens were carried off, so that it was not altogether a matter of poverty, and as to sanitation, it would, we think, be idle to contend that towards the end of the seventeenth century the sanitary surroundings became so much better, the poverty so much less, and the food so much more ample throughout Europe than they had been during the three preceding centuries, that the plague, which up to then had occured so frequently, could no longer find a foothold among the people. With sadness we have to accept the fact that we do not know on what depends the periodical development of epidemic virulence in plague. We know that plague remains endemic in certain districts in a minor form for long periods, and then breaks bounds, spreading far and wide as an intensely fatal epidemic, but why this happens we do not know. We know that, whether in regard to endemic prevalence or epidemic spread, the presence of filth, and especially of pollution of the soil, seems to be a determining agent in regard to the localities to be attacked. But in view of the fact that plague vanisaed of its own accord from Europe during the 17th century, it would be presumptuous to say that the improvement which has taken place in such conditions will prevent its recurrence. So far as our sanitation helps to protect us from other zymotic diseases, so it will do from plague, for plague is essentially a filth disease. But sanitation is a wide term. We are told that overcrowding of dwelling houses is a powerful contributory cause of plague; but have we no overcrowding? We are told that "of all social conditions, poverty and general social misery seem to be the most influential in its production" (Allbutt's System of Medicine"); but have we no poverty and social misery? And as for dirt and pollution of the soil, although our well-drained towns may probably assume that they are safe from a disease so peculiarly allied with filth as plague is, we would ask: Are there no hidden slums in England? Are there no villages yet undrained? Are there no hamlets yet unprovided with water except such as soaks into the wells from neighbouring cesspools? And we would ask doubters to peruse some of the reports of the medical officer to the Local Government Board on such subjects. We do not wish to be alarmist, but to those who boast that England is immune to such diseases, and that by her cleanliness she is saved, we say: Do not boast too soon.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 12TH OF JANUARY, 1897.

SUMMARY.

PRESSURE has decreased briskly at Sirsa, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jeypore, Raipore, Nagpur, Amraoti, Masulipatam and Bellary, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution remains much the same as yesterday. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Ahmednagar and 10 at Colombo. The maximum temperature is in very large excess of the mean of the season in the North-West Provinces, and at Jeypore, Indore, Jubbulpore, Khandwa, Nagpur and Akola, and the minimum similiary so at Lahore, Sirsa, Jhansi and Akola. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Akola and the lowest 45° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are partially clouded in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, on the Malabar Coast and in Mysore, and at Bhuj, Rajkot, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. No rain fell at any of the reporting stations. The abnormal chart indicates that the depression noticed in yesterday's report has become a little deeper and still exists over the country lying to the north of Latitude 24°, where the weather is very unsettled, and will remain more or less cloudy. Elsewhere it is generally fine.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH)

SIMLA, JAN. 12.

Tuesday.—The depression noticed over the Punjab yesterday has disappeared, and the barometer has risen slightly over the area occupied by it yesterday. The rainfall connected with the disturbance has been wholly confined to the hills and submontane districts. Thus Simla, Chakrata, and Mussoorie report half an inch of rain, and Murree, Ranikhet, Rawalpindi, Umballa, Dehra and Roorkee showers, varying from a few drops at Rawalpindi and Roorkee to 0·20 inch at Murree. A rapid fall of the barometer set in to-day at Quetta and Chaman and a fresh depression is approaching India from the westward. The wind is rising from the east at Murree, and the barometer is largely below, the normal average over Northern India; but it is very doubtful whether the approaching depression will have a more general effect on the weather than that shown yesterday. The temperature is higher than usual except in Burma. The weather appears to be fine and quiet except in the disturbed area in the North-West.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 11th January, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ..... inches	29·931
Temperature of Air ..... degrees	78·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·2
Dew Point	67·1
Relative humidity of Air	·725
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) near day) ..... degrees	82·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.	70·3
General Directions of wind	N. ENE, NE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours ..... miles	265

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

JUDGE: "Are you aware of any mitigating circumstances in your case?"

Criminal: "Yes, your honour; this is the 50th time I have been arrested for vagrancy, and I thought that perhaps you and I might get up a little jubilee."

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HEALTH MISSIONS FOR RURAL INDIA.

(A ROUGH SCHEME FOR CONSIDERATION.)

If Miss Nightingale's admirable Paper on "Health Lectures for Indian Villages," given in *India* for October 1893, has failed of its purpose, it does not follow that the words have fallen altogether on deaf ears. Those words of wisdom have undoubtedly sunk deep in many a heart throbbing for the welfare of our rural population. But for lack mainly of a special machinery her advice would, by this time, have led to some result. Miss Nightingale herself was not unconscious, when sending out her message of grace, of the difficulty of finding "funds for the current work of public Associations." And if it is difficult always to find funds, how much more difficult it must be to divert the working energy of our few over-worked Associations? This is one cause of the delay which we all deplore. Another cause lies in the tendency of English-educated Indians to go in for "big game," to hanker after great popular reforms, ready made to hand. In this our friends seem, not unnaturally, to imitate the British example in India. How many ambitious schemes for the relief of the people have been launched by well-meaning officials, talked about and written up year after year, which have but little real interest for the people, and of which the people themselves have remained all the while in blissful ignorance! No wonder, the foreign official agency fails thus in its benevolent aims; and no wonder, too, that its non-official imitators, nursed on foreign ideas and methods, often look down upon homelier ideas and methods more familiar to the mass of their fellow-subjects in the East. In our crave for high-sounding programmes, we neglect those modest domestic and personal elements of progress, so to call them, which lie at the root of all national improvement and advancement. Have officials and non-officials alike, in India, become too much blind to the beauty of small beginnings? They seem to forget that all true progress is from the small to the great; that from the great to the small is oftentimes but retrogression. It was Lord Ripon, the most popular of Indian Viceroys, since the days of Lord Lawrence, who saw this defect almost at the outset of his memorable career, suggested by a tour in the interior. And, setting aside the dazzling role of irresponsible rulers, he gave his spare time, often till past mid-night, to the consideration of projects not only for the improvement, but equally for the self-improvement of the masses. These projects were embodied in a series of Resolutions under the signature of Sir A. Mackenzie, each of them aiming at popular as well as administrative improvement, the people being invited to co-operate with the officials towards a common cause. How far these Resolutions have served their sacred purpose, and how the blame is to be apportioned for their partial or total miscarriage, it is scarcely worth while to determine in this place.

To revert to the subject proper: Village Sanitation must begin with villagers, with women even more than with men, and chiefly within the village limits. The two crying evils of rural India in our day are (1) improvident living and (2) disregard of the primary laws of health. The one often seems to be the Nemesis of the other. Nature, defied and thwarted, turns fiercely upon our surplus population and upon the unsuspecting. The burden of life becomes too heavy for the survivors, the struggle for existence too sharp, to leave time to think of pure air and water, of cleanly surroundings inside the house or out of doors. Despair can see but little that is noxious in the worst forms of misery and squalor. It is not only ignorance, but poverty also, that makes our village population callous to the claims of Sanitation which, in reality, is a part of their religion. Such is the addition of the insanitary to the merely unhealthy. The same plea cannot, however, be urged on behalf of the educated class, so pre-occupied with other subjects as to have little time left for Sanitation and Hygiene, especially on benalf of our simple village folk. Is there not a high-paid executive to look after these things? Besides, as we have seen, there is no popular organization for the purpose available. Political Associations have their own duties to absorb them, mooting in the meanwhile, looking after the official class; our religious bodies are split up into hostile camps, or too immersed in the formalities of religion to practice the charities of every day life.

On the whole, therefore, the work commended by Miss Nightingale should be taken up by some new agency, not ashamed of humble beginnings. Let us begin somehow, in the name of God, the beginner of good life and good work. Let us cast the seed in the most congenial soil we can find. What a pleasure it would be to see, as the outcome, about the end of the tiny flower, and, in time bear the much-needed fruit? This is a beautiful process, and the only one that is natural. It would repay us abundantly; the growth we seek would be real and lasting.

Well, with this very humble object in view, our first step seems to be to form a Committee and collect a small fund, say from Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 2,000, for a year's experiment. The Committee might then get up a simple Sanitary Primer. Dr. Mackenzie is probably the best for the purpose, and could be easily adapted to the requirements of the Gujarati, the Marathi and the Sindhi populations, to begin with. With this pice or half-pice Primer scattered broadcast, arises the most important part of the Committee's work:—that of securing Health Missioners for select localities. The Missioners should, of course, possess at least an elementary knowledge of the subject, be thoroughly acquainted with local needs, and live in an atmosphere of perfect fellow-feeling with the masses. Such Workers are not difficult to find in the ranks of retired hospital assistants and compounders. Preferably, they must be married men whose wives would prove valuable aids in bespeaking personal and domestic cleanliness amongst the village women. The Committee might allow so muh a month to their Health Missioners whose business is to go about from village to village, mix freely with the people during holidays, assist them in their bathing or other ablutions in the morning at the bazaar. They have also to visit shrines and places of pilgrimage which, by a cruel irony of fate, often stand in the sorest need of sanitaty attention. The Missioners are to be pledged to the utmost care and caution. They must enquire into and examine the customs prevailing in different localities. What is good for one might not be good for another. What appears to be a bad custom may have much that is good in it. They must improve upon such, rather than sweep it away for something worse. Many a rural practice which, in our ignorance, we condemn as superstitious, has a wise and useful origin to account for. Such should be cherished. A practice over-laid with modern error should be restored rather than displaced. No practice or custom but that which is obviously bad should be condemned, and that without needless friction with the local sentiments. Of this nature is the practice of drawing upon the same supply of water for all purposes—drinking, washing, bathing, watering of cattle, etc.—also of throwing refuse into or near tanks, and of otherwise polluting the water. Evils of this kind could be best realized by the matter-of-fact village audience when the magic lantern is brought into requisition. And the efforts of the male Missioner would be easily supplemented by his wife attending marriage, funeral and other ceremonies, and improving the occasion, as she alone could do.

The Missioners might be called upon to send in periodical reports, in the shape of diaries, to the Committee, who are to publish and circulate the more interesting portions, especially among Local Boards, and sanitary and educational officers. Much useful interest would in this way be aroused among the adult population, and perhaps more so among school children; and a bond of sympathy established between the official, and the non-official workers. The Village Panchayets might also be drawn into this circle of public usefluess, and with their co-operation, the villagers might be taught to bring their needs to the notice of the Local Boards or other authorities, more definitely and intelligently than hitherto. If our tentative little scheme takes with the people, Government are likely, at the end of the year, to consider the best means of helping it by a grant. If the scheme of self-help would not go hand to them perhaps the widest scope for the application of the principles laid down by Lord Ripon, Native Chiefs, if properly approached, would be able to do even more for their own territories.

A friend, keenly interested in the subject, suggests that the proposed Health Missions be named after Miss Nightingale. The suggestion is peculiarly appropriate; but it seems premature to trouble that devoted friend of our people before we have made the movement worthy of her.

And now for the localities to try our little experiment in. We would begin with Rajkot, in Kathiawar, where we have a zealous and qualified missioner, with one or more ladies of his family, available. For nearly the same reason we would also open our mission work round about Ahmedabad and Surat, in Gujarat; if practicable, also round about Poona in the Deccan. But, best of all, we would begin with Sind Hyderabad, where the spirit of self-sacrifice has been abroad for some time past, both amongst native officials and students, and where we have our friend, Dewan Dayaram Gidumal, ever ready to work with and for the people.† With the results shown by one or more of these centres in the Bombay Presidency, we could appeal to the other presidencies and provinces of India: to leaders of non-official opinion in the first instance, and then, for guidance and pecuniary aid, to Government, through the Local Boards and other agencies.

BEHRAMJI M. MALABARI.

Sept. 1896.

Since this outline sketch was put into type, the writer has had the benefit of some practical advice from friends with special knowledge of life in the districts. Most of these competent advisers are impressed with the necessity of obtaining State aid, in some form, at the commencement. Past experience seems to have shown to them the futility of working on the voluntary or self-help principle alone. They cannot see why, with a little judicious encouragement, the lower subordinates of the Sanitary or the Vaccination Department, or the Hospital Assistants at work in the mofussil, may not co-operate with our Health Missioners. The heads of these departments might well be asked by Government to countenance the movement, at least to the extent of introducing the Missioner to the village folk and inviting their attention to what he has to teach. The sympathy of the Village Patel and the Kulkarni might also be secured under instructions from the Mamlatdar and the Collector. A veteran official friend, a Hindu, who has spent about thirty years in the districts, moving freely among the people, and who has carefully observed the attempts hitherto made for sanitary improvement, calls upon Government to divert a portion of the funds available under Sir Raymond West's Act, towards the object immediately in view. The first use to be made of the grant should be to built a model house for the village or group of villages, a house that should serve for imitation as regards both its internal and external economy—that is arrangements for air, light, disposal of refuse, &c. Another friend, equally well-informed, suggests the starting of a Central Association, with official and non-official members on it, to facilitate the work of our Missioners. This would give a moral prestige to the movement, and an incentive to individual effort. The Association might issue annual reports and circulate these among Municipalities, Local Boards and the Medical and Educational authorities. Our friend would also make a knowledge of the first principles of Sanitation necessary for success at the examination held for Patels, Kulkarnis and village school masters. With a start like this the success of our little experiment might be taken as assured. And seeing that the scheme provides for the health and well-being of millions, and that action in the matter has already been too long delayed, Government might well meet us half way. Anyhow, they lose nothing by referring the proposal to their official advisers and obtaining for it the benefit of their practical experience.

Dec. 1896.

† Mr. Dayaram has already started a travelling dispensary for the interior of Sind, the gentleman in charge of which looks after Village Sanitation. Later he may be given an assistant, if required.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, January 9.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr L E Buckley, of the Indian Civil Service Madras Estab, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Madras, with effect from the 30th Nov 1896.

Surgn-Capt J Murray, M B, I M S (Bengal), Professor of Materia Medica and Pathology in the Lahore Medical College is granted furlough on medical certificate for four months, with effect from the 14th Dec 1896.

Surgn-Capt D G Marshall, M B, C M, I M S (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Professor of Materia Medica and Pathology in the Lahore Medical College, during the absence, on furlough, of Surgn Capt J Murray, M B, or until further orders.

H M's Secy of State for India has permitted the Rev W F Armstrong, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Estab, to retire from the service, with effect from the 23rd Feb 1897.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta:—The Hon'ble Mr Justice R F Lampini, M A; the Hon'ble Mr Justice L H Jenkins; The Hon'ble J G H Glass, C I E, Secy to the Govt of Bengal, Public Works Dept, and Chief Engr; The Hon'ble G eu Prosad Sen, M A, B L; Surgn Lieut Col E G Russell, M B, Professr of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine in the Calcutta Medical College; Maulvie Ahmed, Khan Bahadur, Presidency Magte, Calcutta; Babu Nilkanta Mazumdar, M A, Lecturer in the Presidency College, Calcutta; and Babu Adhar Chandra Mukerjee, M A, B L.

Under section 12 of Act II of 1881, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to authorise the affiliation of the Central College, Jaffna Ceylon, to the Calcutta University in Art up to the F A Standard.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The services of Col M W Rogers, R E, Supt, 1st grade, Survey of India Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 4th Feb 1897.

Col T H Holdich, C B, C I E, R E, Supt, 1st grade, Survey of India Dept, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 21st Dec 1896.

The undermentioned officers, who have been appointed by H M's Secy of State to the Forest Dept of India, are appointed to be Asst Conservs of the 2nd grade, with effect from the dates specified opposite their names, and are posted to the provinces noted below:—Mr R S Hole, and Mr J D O Witt, Central Provinces, 16th Nov 1896; Mr F F R Channer, and Mr W A R Doxat, N W Provinces and Oudh, 18th Nov 1896; Mr G E S Cobitt, and Mr G K Parker, Burma, 4th Dec 1896; Mr T H Monteith, Bengal, 10th Dec 1896; and Mr J C Carroll, Assam, 26th Nov 1896.

Mr T H Holland, Depy Supt, Geological Survey of India, is appointed to officiate as a Supt, with effect from the 12th Oct 1896, in the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr R D Oldham to officiate as Director.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut W J P Preston, 2nd Batln, the Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt), are replaced at the disposal of the Military D pt with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties as officiating Wing Officer of the Mewar Bhil Corps.

The following promotion is made in the 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, with effect from the 1st Dec 1896:—Duffadar Jawahir Singh to be Jemadar, vice Tulja Ram, transferred to the pension establishment.

With reference to notification No 820 G, dated the 15th May 1896, Capt A G Schmidt, C.mpl at Rangoon for the Austro-Hungarian Empire, has resumed charge of his office.

Capt H D Watson, I S C, 1st Batln, 2nd Gurkha (Rifle) Regt, is appointed to be Asst Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Capt W H M Stewart, I S C, Political Asst of the 1st class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as Asst to the Resident in Kashmir, with effect from the 24th Dec 1896.

The services of Col C T Lane, C I E, I S C, Depy Commissioner of the 1st class, and Inspr Genl of Police, Jails, Registration, Stamps, and Excise, in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists are placed at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 11th Dec 1896, the date on which he succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster General's Dept:—Capt F. G. Cardew, 11th Regt of Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's own) Lancers, to be Staff Capt vice Capt W. R. Robertson, D S O, who has vacated, dated 30th Nov 1896.

With reference to G G O No II of 1897, it is notified that the tenure of the appointment of Surgn Col G Bainbridge, M D, in the administrative grade of the Indian Medical Service, expires, by statute, will reckon from the 4th Inst. 1896.

Lieut Hugh Harrison, Yorkshire L I, officiating squadron officer, 3rd Regt of Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, is admitted to the I S C from the 21st Nov 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulation published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1

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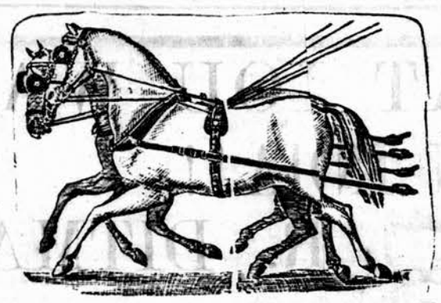

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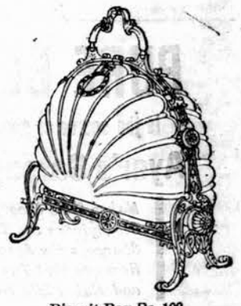

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